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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston, Newfoundland | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Mine-Pay Boost Approved; New British Link to China: No Long Building Lag Seen

The World's Day—November 6, 1943

Washington: NWLB Approves Mine Pay Increase

The National War Labor Board conditionally approved last night the Ickes-Lewis coal-wage scale. The Board's action, with a reservation covering the earnings of piece workers, was received favorably by the United Mine Workers. Under the scale, soft-coal miners will receive $8.50 a day, but will work an hour longer than when they received $7. Anthracite miners receive an additional 70 cents a day.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, setting its promised Government economy campaign in motion, has decided to join the Truman Committee's inquiry into the billion-dollar-a-month Lend-Lease program. Acting Chairman McKellar (D) of Tennessee announced that special investigators would conduct a search for economies in all Government agencies, including Lend-Lease.

Fuel-oil rations will be allowed for new oil burners if they replace wornout equipment and result in greater heating efficiency, the Office of Price Administration ruled.

The Senate Appropriations Committee plans immediate hearings on a $214,854,124 catch-all supply bill, including $5,000,000 more for the Office of War Information. House Republican forces were defeated in an attempt to chop the OWI funds to $1,000,000.

A resolution to keep Manuel Quezon as President of the Philippines until civil government is restored to the islands was introduced in the Senate by Chairman Tydings (D) of Maryland, of the Insular Affairs Committee. Under the Philippine Constitution, Mr. Quezon would have been forced to retire Nov. 15, to be succeeded by Sergio Osmena, the Vice-President.

Mark A. McCloskey, on leave from the New York City Board of Education, was appointed to succeed Charles P. Taft as Director of Community War Services for the Federal Security Agency.

Tom de Lorenzo, labor-union leader at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, offered to barter his personal no-strike pledge in return for assurance that Congress will protect labor's rights and guarantee that prices will be tied to wages. He made the offer before a House naval subcommittee investigating Brewster's plane-production failures.

Europe: British General Named to China Post

Lieut. Gen. Adrian Carton de Wiart has been named by Prime Minister Churchill special military representative to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. This officer, who had led the British expedition to Norway early in the war, had been a liaison officer in the negotiations for Italy's surrender.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy was reported en route back to his Government seat after conferences with Count Carlo Sforza, anti-Fascist leader, in Naples.

Norway's exiled Government has appointed Andreas Aulie, noted criminal expert, as Chief of Police to round up traitors when the homeland is cleared of Germans.

Finnish sources denied a report that Dr. Juhu Paasikivi was preparing to go to Moscow to negotiate a peace with Soviet Russia.

Reported signing of a commercial accord between Spain and the puppet Italian Government of Mussolini was denied by a Spanish spokesman.

Boston: Short Postwar Building Lag Predicted

Elapse of a relatively short period between wartime curtailments in home building and the resumption of an active volume of postwar home construction was foreseen today by Earle S. Draper, Deputy Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, speaker at meeting of the Northeastern Federal Savings League. [Page 5.]

Massachusetts State Police begin an investigation of anti-Semitic literature which a Boston Jewish organization charges has been distributed in war plants and other places in the Boston area. [Page 2.]

Thirty thousand Victory Gardens for Boston in 1944 was the goal set today by Mayor Tobin's Boston Victory Garden Committee—an increase of 25 per cent over last year's most successful program which produced an estimated yield of 7,500,000 pounds of food from 25,000 Boston Victory Gardens. [Page 2.]

The Old Thames River Bridge, famous as the New London, Conn., finishing line of many a Yale-Harvard boat race, will be torn down in a few weeks, it was announced today. The $1,300,000 span, built in 1889, was replaced early in the year by a $6,000,000 project linking New London and Groton.

National: New Flood of Pay Demands Predicted

Informed sources at the Congress of Industrial Organizations convention predicted that a demand for pay increases, cracking the "Little Steel" wage formula, will be made Nov. 8 when the Steel Workers' Executive Committee meets in Philadelphia. The C. I. O. convention ended in Philadelphia Nov. 5.

John de Silva Purvis, a Portuguese alien, charged with espionage conspiracy, was found guilty by a Federal jury in Newark, N. J., after only three hours and 45 minutes of deliberation. He faces possible 50 years' imprisonment. Assistant U. S. Attorney Charles A. Stanziale asserted Mr. Purvis received from a counterspy a letter from Gestapo agents in Lisbon, Portugal, containing 16 questions concerning movement of United States troops, ships, and supplies prior to the Allied invasion of North Africa.

Nash-Kelvinator Corporation announced in Lansing, Mich., it had reached an agreement with local 13 of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) for settlement of a labor dispute which resulted in two walkouts of employees in one week and interrupted airplane propeller production.

At least 1,800 employees of the Republic Steel Corporation's Buffalo plant were idle the third day of a walkout of 375 blooming mill employees in protest against what they termed "unsafe working practices."

The Iowa State Board of Education cleared Iowa State College of charges that academic freedom was being violated at the institution.

Harlan Fiske Stone, Chief Justice of the United States, said in Richmond, Vt., that a "bill" for art treasures stolen or destroyed by the Germans in the occupied countries of Europe is being prepared and will be presented with other reparations demands after the war. The Chief Justice heads the commission designated by President Roosevelt recently to catalogue and list art treasures stolen or destroyed in countries that have been overrun since the war started in 1939.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 7.

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The Weather

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Battle Raging Over Timilty In Draw Stage

Decision by Saltonstall may be delayed until term ends—Bushnell in fiery exchange.

Out of the series of sharply-worded letters between Governor Saltonstall and Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, made public last night, strong probability emerges that the next development in the Attorney General's efforts to have Boston Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty removed from office, must wait until Nov. 25.

On that date Commissioner Timilty's seven-year term expires, and the Governor will have the choice of either reappointing him or naming his successor.

In rather voluminous correspondence between the Attorney General and the Governor, the former urgently and repeatedly requested the Police Commissioner's removal.

The Governor recently expressed unwillingness to do anything to disturb the existing police setup while the investigation of anti-Semitic disturbances went on.

Although the Attorney General remarked that the Governor's attitude was "further evidence of the breakdown of law and the demoralization of the Boston police," the Governor maintained his standpoint that removal proceedings for Mr. Timilty might introduce a certain confusion at a time when a delicate investigation was being carried out.

Exchange of Verbal Fire

Mr. Timilty returned Mr. Bushnell's verbal fire with the charge that it was "obviously futile to expect the Attorney General to be fair in his campaign to destroy me."

Until now the Police Commissioner has let it be understood that he would be quite satisfied with any decision Governor Saltonstall made in the matter of his reappointment on the 25th of this month.

But following Mr. Bushnell's publication of the strongly worded letters about his possible removal, Mr. Timilty declared that "after the insinuations of the Attorney General" he is definitely interested in reappointment.

The publication of the letters was precipitated by the Attorney General's demand that the Police Commissioner produce records of the Boston Police Department concerning a case involving charges of anti-Semitism.

Records Produced

In one letter to the Governor Mr. Bushnell charged that Commissioner Timilty had refused to deliver these records to him for use in the State's investigation of the anti-Semitism charges. He added that he had been informed by "ranking officers of the Police Department, and others, that numerous records were removed from police headquarters to the home of the Police Commission" last March, when the Commissioner was indicted, as Mr. Bushnell sought to bring him to trial on charges of conspiracy to permit gaming in

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Senate Favors World League 85 to 5; Kiev Recaptured by Soviet Forces; Major Pacific Naval Battle Impends

Allies hold initiative on Russian, Italian, and Pacific fronts as well as in-air warfare.

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week Allied forces exercised the initiative on all war fronts in the greatest instance of co-ordinated power the war has yet witnessed.

The Russians, having completed the clearing of the entire Nogaisk Steppe between the lower Dnieper and the Crimea, without pause opened a new offensive against Kiev.

Allied armies in Italy broke General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Mount Massico-Vasto line, opening the real drive on Rome and upsetting any plan the Germans may have had of attempting to mount a counteroffensive while there was still a theoretical chance of recovering Italy.

Admiral William F. Halsey met a Japanese naval force trying to disturb the new landing on Bougainville at Empress Augusta Bay and, with reportedly inferior strength, turned it away—cruisers and destroyers slugging it out at extreme range for three hours in a gun duel which sank one Japanese cruiser and two destroyers.

Air Battle Over Germany

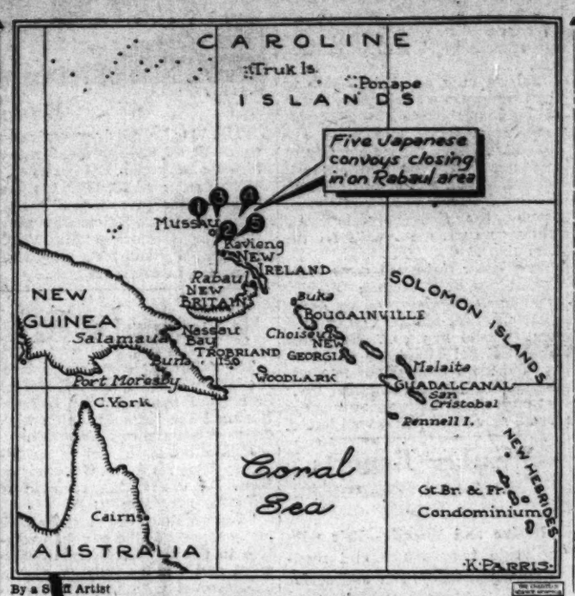
Allied air forces resumed the battle of the air over Germany with four major attacks. None were directed deep into the center of Germany where heavy German fighter power has proven its ability to make such penetrations costly to the point of maximum endurance. The first struck at Wiener Neustadt in Southern Austria, from Africa. The other three from Britain chose the northwestern fringes of Germany where the bombers could be, and were, covered heavily by our own long-range fighter escorts. But all were in great power.

The basic implication of all four moves was the same—the Allies have power and they are using it [illegible] and in co-ordination to a degree which is beginning to make the backward motion of our enemies a consistent and maintained motion.

The most impressive of the four moves was the Russian. After expending the energy and the equipment necessary to achieve their success on the lower Dnieper, their ability to open a new drive in great power on the central part of the front is awesome. It documents the scorn for German military planning this summer expressed in the special Moscow communiqué reviewing the campaign since July in which it was said that the German plan "was based on an unreal estimation of forces, was adventurous, from beginning to end, and failed disgracefully."

The attack on Kiev repeated

Continued on Page 7, Column 3



By a Staff Artist

Pacific Naval Battle Looms

Black circles indicate approximate position of five Japanese convoys reported headed for Rabaul, the main base from which the Japanese can attack American Marines who have landed on Bougainville in the Solomons. Figures in the circles indicate: 1, nineteen ships; 2, nine ships; 3, ten ships; 4, seven ships; 5, six ships.

Stronger Russo-Turk Tie Expected From Cairo Talk

The Christian Science Monitor today continues publication of a group of articles analyzing the implications of the agreements reached at the Moscow Conference.

By Dr. Kurd Albu
Former Legal Counselor to the Turkish Government
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The immediate concrete result of the talks between British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencoglu, which have just begun in Cairo, is expected to be an appreciable strengthening of Turkish-Russian ties. The discussions have followed immediately on Mr. Eden's return from the four-power conference at Moscow.

There can be little doubt that Turkey is now prepared to go to almost any lengths to support the Allied cause. President Nnonu's recent speech condemning the spirit of domination and emphasizing Turkey's "readiness to make further sacrifices" in order that "humanity can breathe again in an atmosphere of security" is probably the most anti-German statement that any leading Turkish statesman has yet made. Recent articles in the Turkish press have stressed the same viewpoint.

But only a short time ago Turkish circles were openly reluctant to grant further help to the Allies and sharp editorials were exchanged between Russian and Turkish papers. All this appears to be changed now.

Neutrality Pact

It is a matter of actual fact that Turkey's previous reluctance to aid the Allies was partly influenced by the apprehension that the Russians might pursue the same imperialistic policy as the old Czarist Empire and at the same time permeate Turkish ideology with Communistic ideas. These misgivings were strengthened by Nazi propaganda presenting the Russians as wolves eager to swallow Turkish territory in Europe, to gain the unrestricted control of the Bosporous and the Dardanelles and to grab Turkish districts in the Caucasus such as Kars, Ardahan, and Erzerum.

It is now plain that such intentions never existed after the foundation of the U. S. S. R. Russia rendered valuable services to the new Kemalistic Republic and sealed its friendship with Turkey in the alliance of March 16, 1921, entabling the then President Ataturk to restore Turkey's independence. Relations between both countries were strengthened by the Paris Neutrality Pact of Dec. 17, 1925, the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of March 11, 1927, the Pact of Oct. 27, 1937, and the Treaty of Montreaux of July 20, 1936, regulating shipping through the Dardanelles.

By the alliance of 1921 the dispute about the Caucasian border and the return of the former Turkish provinces of Georgistan and Azerbaidjan was settled once and for all by the yielding of the districts of Kars and Ardahan to Turkey and of Batum to Russia. At the same time Turkish diplomacy wrote off the Turkish-speaking Russian nationals, numbering nearly 30,000,000, and completely repudiated the Pan-Turkish idea, previously cultivated by Young Turks before and after World War I.

Anti-Russian propaganda from Berlin, Paris, and Warsaw backed by the Ministry of Dr. Joseph Goebbels never received any support from Turkish official circles. A significant milestone on the road to economic collaboration of both countries was the granting of a Russian credit of $16,000,000 in 1932 and 1934 enabling Turkey to achieve part of its first Five-Year Plan. The big national tex-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Reasons for Turkey Shortage May Season Civilian Dinners

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At least six reasons were advanced today for the current shortage of turkeys in the local markets for New England civilians—a shortage which apparently leaves but little choice except to "dine out" if one is resolved to feast upon the traditional bird on Thanksgiving Day.

Large local buyers, many of whom followed a practice of former years of investing thousands of dollars with turkey growers early in the year to enable the latter to carry on, and contracting at the same time for their fall shipments, foresee their cash investments returned—with no interest in the form of turkeys.

They advance the following explanations for the shortage in this area:

1. The Government's action in freezing the sale of turkeys—which, happily enough, will assure the country's fighting men throughout the world of turkey on Thanksgiving—took 37,700,000 pounds off the civilian market. This left 445,000,000 pounds. But, New Englanders will receive a very small share of this, it is predicted, because—

Low Ceiling Prices

2. OPA ceiling prices are so low that turkey growers in the West and Southwest have been discouraged in shipping to this market. A better market can be found nearer home, with growers saved the expense of icing and packing. OPA prices also have tended to develop a huge "black market" in turkeys in the East, it is alleged.

3. Hotels and restaurants, which can afford to buy at prices in excess of ceilings, have been able to make large purchases which may be kept in storage for future use, shutting off normal flow to retail markets.

4. New England turkey growers, because of "black market" conditions, can sell their turkeys at the farms at retail prices. All roads lead to the turkey farmers, and those fortunate enough to have the necessary gasoline and wealthy enough to buy their turkeys this way will benefit. But, the averag

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

'Minute of Prayer' Published as Book

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—A collection of prayers, submitted by ministers, priests, rabbis, and Christian Scientists, for use on the Mutual Network's daily radio program, "A Minute of Prayer," was presented to Chaplain William R. Arnold, Chief of Army Chaplains, and Chaplain Robert D. Workman, Chief of Navy Chaplains, here yesterday.

The prayers have been collected into a book, "A Minute of Prayer" and will be sold for the benefit of the United Service Organizations.

Accepting the gift, Chaplain Arnold told how chaplains of 55 different denominations are working together in the Army without creedal conflict.

Seven of the prayers in the new volume were submitted through the Christian Science Committee on Publication.

Five Japanese convoys head for Rabaul; Entire Allied front advances in Italy.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

With what may turn out to be the greatest naval showdown of the war impending in the Pacific, a major victory for Russia is in hand today with the capture of Kiev, Capital of the Ukraine and third largest city of the Soviet Union.

Warning of the prospective battle in the Pacific was flashed by American reconnaissance planes as they spied more than 50 enemy ships steaming down from Truk toward the Solomons.

Heavy and light cruisers, destroyers, transports, and freighters were reported included in the approaching forces which were split up into five or more separate convoys. American bombers already are wheeling out over the Pacific for the attack.

It is apparent the Japanese are prepared for bold and desperate measures to check the Allied drive up the Solomons, although there is no indication as yet that the main Battle Fleet is moving into position for combat, since the forces headed south evidently do not include capital ships or carriers.

Whatever the scope of the coming battle, both General MacArthur and Admiral Halsey express confidence in the outcome.

On the Russian front, the new Soviet drive on Kiev reached its objective less than 48 hours after Russian troops received their "go" signal and burst forward to break through one defense line after another swiftly flanking the historic city.

While the attack doubtless was anticipated by the enemy, and withdrawal preparations had been in order, they appear to have been surprised by the swift and powerful blow that within a few hours left them only a single escape route southwest of the city.

Kiev was the transportation center for the entire Crimea and, with the city in Russian hands, it is now possible that Soviet troops may be able to sever the two German Armies, north and south of the Pinsk marshes.

There is still no word, however, from Moscow as to what is going on in the Crimea. German claims that amphibious forces have landed on two sides of the Kerch Peninsula have been ignored by the Russian Capital.

In Italy, the entire Allied front moved forward. General Clark's Fifth Army crossed the Garigliano River on the western end of the line to oc-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Preservation of peace, with power to resist aggression, is covered in U. S. resolution.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—President Roosevelt received from the United States Senate today a foreign policy directive authorizing American membership in a league of united nations.

This is the historic consequence of the Senate's adoption of the Connally-Moscow resolution by the towering majority of 85 to 5.

Actually every single member of the Upper House was recorded on this epochal vote and so, with the announcing of pairings of absentees, the final support of the nation's peace directive of World War II was 96 to 6.

The declaration, as finally amended and overwhelmingly approved, was broad in its authorization, was specific in its detail, and at the conclusion of the debate late yesterday afternoon Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, gave it this authoritative interpretation:

"This resolution has in it the teeth of bayonets, of airplanes, of great navies, if need be, for the preservation of the peace of the world."

American Initiative

On the basis of the 10 days debate, on the basis of the content of the resolution itself, on the basis of words of its supporters and the objections of its opponents, it is evident today that the Senate's decisive action accomplishes six significant purposes in the field of postwar policy:

1. It authorizes American initiative to prevent aggression and preserve the peace of the world by setting up "international authority with power." That is the foundation of Senator Connally's forthright interpretation.

2. It indorses the heart of the pact of Moscow and approves concretely American membership in "a general international organization" at the earliest possible date.

3. In effect, it directs the President to proceed with building the postwar peace structure with confidence and gives advance "advice and consent" that the Senate is of a mind to accept any treaty faithfully carrying out these objectives.

4. It gives evidence that more than a two-thirds majority of the Senate can likely be counted on to approve the future peace treaty—at least in so far as it involves full-bodied American participation in a system of collective security with teeth. This conclusion stems from the overwhelming vote of 85 to 5 which the Connally resolution amassed. This majority does not bind any future Senate, it does not commit it to acceptance of any old kind of peace treaty. But no one doubts that the broad action of yesterday is substantial assurance that the Senate and the President and the people are all thinking along the same lines.

Now at White House

5. It enhances the prestige and power of American peace diplomacy in every part of the world. It is assurance to all the United Nations that there is unity in the United States behind a workable peace and it is assurance to the American people themselves that a senatorial minority is not again going to block the wishes of the country as a whole.

The resolution reached the White House today and there can be no doubt that this was exactly the kind of advice which the President wanted to receive from the Senate.

As indicated by the Moscow agreements, this congressional directive will be implemented carefully and constructively.

6. It increases the prospect that foreign policy will not have to become a cause of major political controversy in the presidential election next year, that the two parties will find substantial unity on postwar intention as between their platforms and their nominees.

The last rush to approve the Foreign Relations Committee's 177 words of postwar peace assurance found the Senate bowling over amendments like ten pins, with never more than a voice vote.

Among substitute declarations shouted down was the 45-word Fulbright resolution asking international postwar machinery "with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace," which the House had approved, 360 to 29.

Determined to uphold its treaty-ratifying prerogatives, the Senate would have none of the House bid for concurrence.

When the roll finally was called on the Connally-Moscow resolu-

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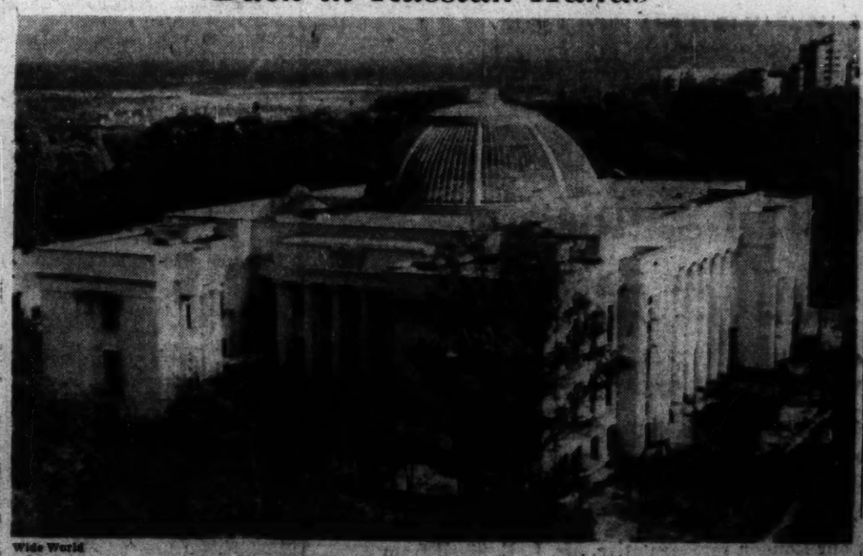
Back in Russian Hands



Wide World

Hub of Soviet Government in Kiev

Meeting hall of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in Kiev as it was before the Germans left it. After more than a month of siege, the Ukrainian Capital has been reoccupied by the Russians.

30,000 Victory Gardens Urged for Boston in 1944

Boston's "city farmers," who did one of the outstanding jobs in the country in 1943 by producing an estimated yield of 7,500,000 pounds of food from 25,000 Victory Gardens, are to be asked to increase this amount b. 25 per cent next year.

Thirty thousand Victory Gardens for Boston in 1944 was the goal set today by Mayor Tobin's Boston Victory Garden Committee, headed by Ernest Hoftyzer, Boston advertising executive.

"Boston's 1943 Victory Garden was an outstanding success," Mr. Hoftyzer said. "Mayor Tobin asked our citizens for 20,000 gardens—and they gave him 25,000. According to estimates, 7,500,000 pounds of food were grown, and more than 5,000,000 jars of garden produce and locally purchased vegetables and fruits have been preserved by Bostonians in this past year," Mr. Hoftyzer added.

"This marvelous co-operation on the part of everybody made it possible to prevent serious food shortages that might have resulted because of transportation and other difficulties. There is no question that it aided in making the needed rationing program less severe, and that it helped the Government's food requirements by releasing food for our armed forces and Allies.

"Perhaps one of the most significant achievements of our Boston Victory Garden program was the development of closer and more friendly neighborhood and community relations. The 3,500 Boston families who grew gardens in the 49 communities organized by our committee have already enthusiastically requested the same privileges for 1944.

"The need for more food will be considerably greater in 1944," Mr. Hoftyzer said. "The requirements for our armed forces, our Allies, rescued countries, and our own civilian population will task every resource at our command. With the experience gained this past year, our Boston citizens are certain to do their share as they always do."

The Boston Victory Garden Committee in outlining the 1944 Victory Garden program recommended:

1. That more community gardens be made available to Boston citizens.

2. That Victory Gardeners be encouraged to share all garden tools and heavy equipment so that all who can may have an opportunity to grow food.

3. That citizens be urged to buy their 1944 seed requirementes beginning January 1st, to prevent the overloading by rush orders in the spring. The seed supply for 1944 promises to be ample to meet the needs of Victory Gardeners. However, it will be necessary to give seedsmen more time to fill orders to assure gardeners that they will get their seeds in ample time for spring planting.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Commission on Extension Courses
November to June, 1943-44
Late Afternoon, Evening, and Saturday Courses
Fee per course, $2.50 or $5.00
COURSES IN
English, French, German, Italian, Spanish
Writing, Drama, Music, Architecture,
Botany, Zoology, Geography, Geology,
History, Government, Economics,
Philosophy, Psychology
CATALOGUE NOW AVAILABLE
10 Wadsworth House, Cambridge 38, Mass.
Telephone, Kirkland 7000, Line 302

Reasons Why Turkey Crop Is Below Par

Continued from Page 1

consumer will find few turkeys in his local market as a result, it is reported.

5. Those turkeys which do find their way to retail markets will be extremely heavy. Government buying for the armed forces, which was extended from the original "freeze" date, and is still continuing, has permitted growers to fatten their birds far beyond normal weight, so that smaller birds are extremely scarce. The majority will run from 15 pounds upward.

Storage Supply Exhausted

6. In the past, wholesalers normally had a large turkey carry-over in cold storage. Today, there are practically no turkeys in storage.

There's only one bright side to the turkey picture this year. Those eating a substitute dish—and roast beef, roast lamb, and hams are suggested—have the satisfaction of knowing that "our fighting men abroad, at sea, and at home—from the South Pacific to Iceland and all around the globe—are enjoying white or dark meat with all the trimmings."

The latter statement came from Col. Henry R. McKenzie, Director of Field Headquarters of the Army Quartermaster Market Center System, which has just completed what Colonel McKenzie describes as "the most tremendous marketing, processing, and shipping feat" yet undertaken—supplying turkeys for all services of the armed forces.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity—Fair with moderate temperature and moderate winds today; fair and colder tonight, with the lowest temperature about 36 degrees in the city and slightly below freezing in the suburbs. Increasing cloudiness Sunday, followed by rain at night; somewhat colder than today; gentle winds tonight, becoming moderate Sunday.

Southwestern Maine—Clearing this morning in southwest portion and rain followed by clearing later in the day elsewhere; slightly warmer today; fair and colder tonight and Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair today and tonight; colder tonight; increasing cloudiness and somewhat colder Sunday, followed by rain at night.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Fair today and tonight, with lowest temperatures in the interior slightly below freezing. Increasing cloudiness and somewhat colder Sunday, followed by rain at night.

Eastport to Block Island—Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:58 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 7:40 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 8:04 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Monday, 8:40 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.

Flower Show

Tomorrow will be the last day on which the public may enjoy the beauty of the Autumn Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Horticultural Hall. All records for fall flower shows are being broken by wartime crowds, according to Arno H. Nehrling, Exhibition Manager. The show will be open tonight until 10 o'clock, and tomorrow from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m.

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First National Service Flag

W. B. Hay

Battle Green in Lexington to See It Fly

The War Parents' women's committee has completed the first National Service Flag to honor all persons—10,000,000—enrolled in the armed forces of the United States in any war. Destined to fly high above historic Lexington Battle Green, where the first organized resistance in defense of American liberty was offered on April 19, 1775, the flag will symbolize America's pledge to give to each veteran of World War II "a job and fair treatment," one of the aims of War Parents of America, which now numbers 2,000. A national campaign for enrollments will begin tomorrow. Shown with the flag are, left to right, Mrs. Edward H. Kelley, Cambridge; Mrs. William Greer, Lexington; Mrs. Frank Culbertson, Lexington; Mrs. Charles Bennett, Waltham; Mrs. Roy McQuillan, Lexington; Mrs. William T. Skinner, Cambridge, and Mrs. Ramon C. Baker, Lexington.

Excerpts From Saltonstall-Bushnell Notes

The following contains parts of the letters exchanged by Governor Saltonstall and Attorney General Bushnell the texts of which were released last night by Mr. Bushnell:

Part of the letter sent by the Attorney-General to the Governor on Sept. 30, urging the removal of Commissioner Timilty:

"You are doubtless familiar with many aspects of the situation relative to the Boston Police Department and the breakdown of law enforcement with respect to supposedly influential groups of persons who have openly and profitably engaged in extra-legal enterprises in this city.

"It appears that in 1939 complaints were made by small businessmen that the Boston Police Department was being used as an instrument of oppression. With some limitations, that issue was tried out in open court in the so-called Elk Laundry cases in 1940, and all testimony was taken by court stenographers.

"During 1939 and 1940, successful prosecutions were conducted in Middlesex County in the so-called Hotze number pool cases, with serious implications as to conditions in the Boston Police Department.

"Shortly after I took office, in January, 1941, intimations came to me from various sources of unsavory conditions existing in relation to the Boston Police Department. I had hoped that if such conditions did in fact exist, they would be corrected in due course and that it would not be necessary for the Department of the Attorney General to become concerned in such a matter.

"However, in June of 1942 I reluctantly came to the conclusion that conditions in the Boston Police Department were not being corrected; that they were, in fact, becoming worse, and that it had become the duty of the Attorney General to take action. In consequence, this subject has received the close and continuous attention of the Department of the Attorney General for a period of more than a year.

"I realize that you have requested no information or advice on the subject from this department. I feel, however, that the situation is such that it is my duty to lay it before you and specifically call your attention to the powers of the Executive to take immediate and direct action, if you so desire.

"On evidence available from many sources, including public records, files of this department and even matters of common knowledge, in my opinion two conclusions are inescapable:

Draws Two Conclusions

"1. That the Boston Police Department is demoralized; that there is and has been for a considerable period of time a serious breakdown of law enforcement in this City; and, further, that this deplorable condition has become of increasingly serious consequence since the United States has been at war; and

"2. That these conditions should be corrected promptly by the Chief Executive in the exercise of his powers to effect a genuine and honest reorganization of the Boston Police Department. This reorganization would have to begin with the appointment of a Police Commissioner properly qualified to perform the duties of that office, prepared to accept its responsibilities, and to be held accountable for the conduct of the department. . . .

"With the advent of war, the unchecked activities increased and the profits of these criminal syndicates spiraled upwards. The unwholesome and subversive conditions clearly manifested themselves again in the form of the Cocoanut Grove disaster, which occurred after the United States had been at war for nearly a year. . . .

"The Chief Executive of the Commonwealth has the power and, in my opinion, the duty to correct these conditions.

"As matters stand now the Police Commissioner of the City of Boston has twice been indicted and twice has succeeded in avoiding trial on the merits of the charges in the indictments.

"To this day, the same Police Commissioner has been permitted to remain in command of the Boston Police Department, issuing odders for department policies, assignments, transfers, and promotions—all matters which affect and govern the vital work of every member of that department, from the newest patrolman up to and including the Superintendent of Police.

"I emphasize the point that under the law as it now stands in this Commonwealth the public has no right of appeal in criminal proceedings from any ruling by a single Superior Court judge. Massachusetts law is archaic in this connection. It is evident, under present conditions, that failure to permit the right of appeal in criminal cases, as is done in a majority of the other States of the Union, is a serious defect in machinery intended to provide for the orderly, fair administration of the criminal law in this Commonwealth, and that the defect should be remedied at the earliest possible moment. Until the law of Massachusetts is brought up-to-date in this respect, the public has no assurance whatever that the process through which these cases have already passed, may not continue indefinitely. This makes the exercise of the executive powers to which I have called attention of even greater importance in this Commonwealth.

Saltonstall's Reply

In the Governor's reply to Attorney General Bushnell on Oct. 1, he said:

"If you have in mind specific charges and evidence to support such charges, I would be glad to receive them for my consideration. The responsibility as to whether charges shall be preferred is the responsibility of the Governor."

Writing to Governor Saltonstall again on Oct. 2, the Attorney General said in part:

It appears to me that responsibility for the conditions outlined in my letter would be the basis for charges quite specific and sufficient for Executive action, providing that there is a willingness to recognize conditions and a desire to fix responsibility therefor.

The second paragraph of your letter indicates confusion relative to a procedural requirement after removal proceedings have been instituted or decided upon by the Chief Executive. I assume, of course, that if removal proceedings were instituted by you, such requirements would be complied with.

"In passing, let me refer again to the criminal proceedings against the Police Commissioner. The Grand Jury for Suffolk County twice brought a specific charge against the Commissioner in the form of indictments. The charge has been a matter of public record since the return of the first indictment on March 27, 1943. I assume that your Excellency is familiar with these indictments, but for your convenience the specific charge contained therein is as follows:

"'That the Commissioner (with others under him in the Boston Police Department) conspired to "permit, assist, enable and allow" divers persons . . . 'to keep, maintain, operate, promote, set up and manage lottery establishments for the registratering of bets and common gaming houses in said Boston, in violation of the laws of the said Commonwealth relating thereto . . .'

"It would appear that such a charge, twice brought by a conscientious group of citizens of Boston, attempting to do their duty as Grand Jurymen, might be specific enough for any purpose, and, under the circumstances, even be prima facie cause for the institution of removal proceedings by the Governor.

"The evidence in support of the opinions expressed in my communication of Sept. 30 as to the need for the immediate exercise of the powers of the Governor to correct a disgraceful and intolerable situation, is available in the possession of this Department, and I should be glad to be of assistance in analyzing it for you or going over it with you, if that is what you wish. I would suggest that such a course would avoid unnecessary delay.

"This evidence is encompassed in many volumes of testimony and of reports of investigators covering a period of many months. . . ."

On Oct. 4, the Governor replied, in part:

"The preferment of charges against a commissioner or department official is a very serious matter and one in which I necessarily must proceed with care and fairness. Not only is the individual concerned, but every subordinate in his department may be affected.

"There can and must be no confusion as to the third paragraph of my letter of Oct. 1 to you. The statute concerning the removal of the Police Commissioner is different from the general statute. It is more detailed. It sets forth clearly that specific charges must not only be preferred but also that a statement of those charges must be furnished to the Commissioner at least seven days in advance of any hearing.

"I would appreciate it very much if you believe you have in your possession evidence to support charges that you set forth the charges themselves in writing for my consideration. Upon their receipt I will ask Raymond S. Wilkins, who has assisted me in other matters of this character, to make a date mutally convenient to you and him to go over such evidence as well as to receive suggestions as to the witnesses and the proof which you believe to be available.

"I consider this matter of extreme concern to all the citizens of Greater Boston and therefore I will proceed with care."

On Oct. 8, Mr. Bushnell wrote the Governor, in part, as follows:

"As I understand it now, you want me to draw up a set of specific removal charges upon which I believe there is supporting evidence. . . . there is no reason why Mr. Wilkins cannot begin at once on one comprehensive and specific charge. This has been a matter of public record since March 27, 1943. It was referred to in both my previous communications. Criminal prosecution on it was terminated for the second time by a single judge, without reference to the merits, on July 2, 1943. That charge is that the Commissioner, with others, conspired to 'permit, assist, enable and allow' persons' to 'keep, maintain, operate, promote, set up and manage lottery establishments, et cetera.'"

Bushnell Note of Oct. 22

On Oct. 22, the Attorney General brought the anti-Semitic question into the correspondence. In this letter he said in part:

On Wednesday, Oct. 20, Mr. Wilkins again conferred with Messrs. Bacigalupo and Aisner and reported that due to the race riot situation which had developed since the last conference, your Excellency had decided not to institute removal proceedings against the Police Commissioner of Boston. Mr. Wilkins also stated that in his opinion—and my assistants understood him to say in your Excellency's opinion also—ample grounds existed for the exercise of Executive authority for removal of the Commissioner.

Battle Raging Over Timilty In Draw Stage

Continued from Page 1

Boston. The indictment against the Commissioner was quashed by the court.

The Governor wrote to Mr. Timilty, regarding the Bushnell letter. "It is very clear," he said, "that any records in the office of the Police Department of the City of Boston that are desired by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth for the investigation and prosecution of any case whatsoever wherein he has the vested power to investigate or prosecute, should be turned over to him without any stipulation whatever."

The Police Commissioner complied with the Governor's order to hand over the records desired by Mr. Bushnell, but he explained his reason for refusing to give them up. Before he did so, he declared, he wanted to know whether the Attorney General's department intended to use the records for prosecution purposes or "to assist in the persecution of police officers."

Mr. Timilty, commenting on the Attorney General's demand for his removal, said "It is shocking to see him undertake to employ the so-called anti-Semitic demonstrations as an instrument of political advancement."

Anti-Semitic Literature Probed by State Police

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A quantity of anti-Semitic literature of a defamatory nature will be studied by the Massachusetts State Police in an effort to discover what part this material has played in inflaming race prejudice in this area, it was learned today.

The material, which was today in the hands of the State Police, was collected by a prominent Jewish organization over a period of many months.

Persons who have seen the literature believe that it indicates a studied attempt to sow seeds of racial hatred and to spread disunity at a time when national unity is essential to successful prosecution of the war.

Some of the most virulent literature, much of it of a nature which cannot be reprinted, has had wide circulation, it is charged, in war plants and in such vital places as the Boston Navy Yard and the Watertown Arsenal.

Allegedly Comic Tone

The literature for the most part consists of postcards or fliers containing doggerel, verses, and parodies based on patriotic songs, all of an allegedly comic nature and all designed to show the Jew in the worst possible light.

Samples of the literature have not been released for publication on the theory that to reprint them would serve no constructive purpose and only would give wider circulation to the sort of inflammatory material authorities are attempting to suppress.

Prof. Gordon W. Allport of Harvard University, who has done considerable work in the field of propaganda analysis, today termed this material "Un-American, Un-Christian and inhuman."

"In times of war and social strain," he added, "anti-Semitism is the dynamite that can blow the American way of life to bits.

"Public officials ought not tolerate unguarded stores of 'dynamite' on street corners, in defense plants and in assembly halls where Christian Front activities have been staged. But there is where the dynamite lies today. There have already been warning explosions. Civic conflagration is closer than our public officials seem to realize."

Educational Program

The Professor proposed "neighborhood programs, special training of the police, joint Roman Catholic and Protestant pronouncements, vigorous editorializing and exposure, and above all an educational program in public and parochial schools" as "some of the spearheads in an adequate attack an anti-Semitism."

"Above all, public officials must realize that the growing racial tension in Boston cannot be lightly disposed of. Hitler destroyed Germany because of the overlenience and indifference of the social and democratic government.

"My neighbor in the country said recently 'Americans are just as smart as those Nazis; the trouble is they like to sleep.' Anti-Semitic forces never sleep. They are fanatic. All they want is a period of public indifference until they have triumphed."

Professor Allport, who resigned as Chairman of the Division of Propaganda Analysis of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety last July, warned at that time that "a great deal of work remains to be done in the field of rumor, race-tension, and national unity." His resignation came only after what he termed "six months of frustration" during which the propaganda analysis division failed to hold a single meeting.

"It is a mistake," Professor Allport said, "to think that this present situation of extreme race tension will run its course and disappear."

Free Speech Abused

Apparently convinced that the circulation of anti-Semitic literature is enemy inspired, the Harvard professor said, "As usual the Nazis abuse the privileges of democracy in order to destroy democracy. Actually these verses and limericks go beyond the limits of free speech. They are both racial libel and incitement to riot.

"Imperceptibly they lead to name calling on the street, to stone throwing, to physical assaults, and finally to pogroms, which, indeed, they specifically threaten. There is no place to check this diabolical sequence except at the start."

The causes of anti-Semitism, Professor Allport said, lie in "tangled personalities and tabloid minds; and the cure is not easy to achieve."

"No one can be ordered to solve his emotional tangles or to think straight," the Harvard psychologist asserted. "But he can be legally controlled if he prints, circulates, or speaks racial libel."

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Margaret Matters, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Universalist Church, Stoughton Square, Stoughton, at 3:30 p. m.

Monday

The University Club, 40 Trinity Place, presents Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor lecturing on "Travel—That Fascinating Educator," at 11:15 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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Daily Paper Televisioned At G. E. Studio

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 6 (AP)—A newspaper "went on the air" via television last night before a critical jury of approximately 50 experts, a big majority of whom later agreed that aerial presentation never would supplant the printed version.

An effort to duplicate by television the features of the Albany, N. Y., Times-Union was sponsored by the General Electric Company in co-operation with the newspaper. Newspaper editors and publishers were invited to view the result.

The verdict was about what General Electric Company executives, who operate a commercial radio station, and experimental television and frequency modulation stations, said they expected.

It generally was agreed that television offers a fertile field of entertainment, and a means of supplementing, but not superseding, printed news presentation.

Printed pages of a special 10-page edition of the Times-Union first were projected on screens of television sets. Then stories, want ads, display advertisements, comic cartoons and other features were re-enacted in a big studio, much like those used in making moving pictures in Hollywood.

Powerful blue lights illuminated the canvas-padded, big studio with an eerie blaze. Traveling cranes placed lights and loud speakers before the actors. Complicated rows of electric buttons in a control booth directed the screening of the resulting "talkies."

The re-enactment of the newspaper stories and features appeared, by contrast, remarkably natural on the screens of regular household television sets.

A few such sets were manufactured and marketed by various companies before the war began. It is no secret that they since have been considerably perfected and are expected to be marketed extensively once production may be resumed. Combination television, short wave, standard broadcast, and the relatively new frequency modulation receiving sets are expected by the trade to be available for as low as $150.

Although commercial development of television has made little progress in recent years, the technical improvements coming from laboratories have been tremendous. The writer was privileged to see the result of experimental broadcasts in the New York City area eight years ago. The characters on the screen flickered much the same as principals in the early silent moving picture films.

Most of this unnatural flicker and resulting eye strain was missing from tonight's demonstration.

In bringing last night's newspaper to life, a war commentator, using a large map, pointed out exactly what the latest bulletins explained had happened.

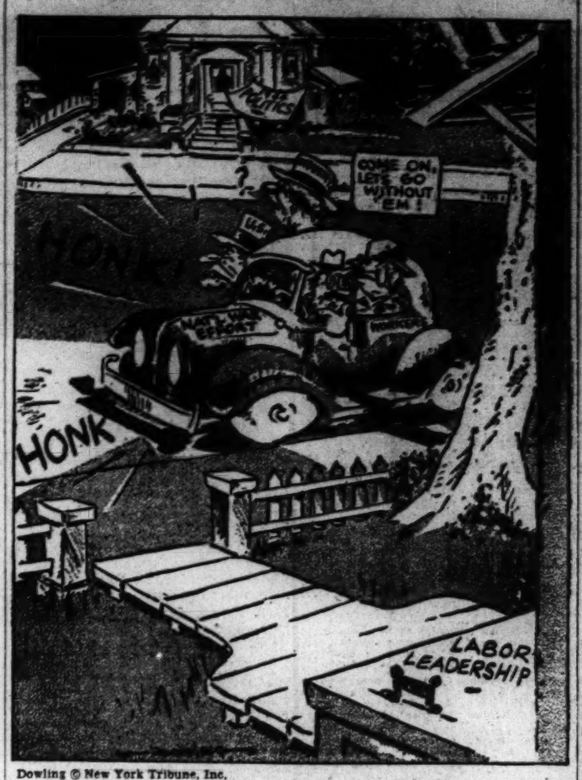
Financial news was told by the use of silver dollars stacked in piles and used as "live" charts to illustrate the Government's new tax proposal.

Girl models, wearing late style creations, stepped from newspaper display advertisements. A baby buggy, offered for sale in a want ad, was wheeled into the scene for demonstration.

Even a more modern touch was supplied when a housewife, seeking a maid, was interviewed by the maid.

General Electric operates a telecast station, and also a television relay station, from atop the near-by Helderberg Mountains. The relay station is used to pick up and rebroadcast programs from the National Broadcasting Company television station in New York, 129 air-line miles away.

Cartoon in the News



Dowling © New York Tribune, Inc.

Not All Those "Share-the-Ride" Agreements Work So Well

Stabilization Threat Rises In Wake of Mine Settlement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—New and still acute labor problems arise in the wake of the National War Labor Board's qualified approval of the contract negotiated by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and John L. Lewis to end the fourth general coal strike of 1943.

The Board itself made two reservations with respect to provisions of the contract dealing with tonnage workers and car pushing, and requested Mr. Ickes and Mr. Lewis to modify these points to bring them into harmony with the Illinois agreement it approved last week.

But with the Board's approval came an outspoken dissent from one of the most influential figures of the panel, Public Member Wayne L. Morse, who charged that the Board had "capitulated" to the striking miners by accepting a contract "which appears to have been dictated at the point of a strike weapon."

Board Split 11 to 1

Thus the Board split 11 to 1. The position of the majority was that the increase in wages was within the limits of the wage-stabilization policy because the increased daily earnings were to come from increased production.

But the largest danger to a breakdown of the wage-stabilization policy did not today appear to come wholly from this single wage increase by itself. It came from the impetus which this action is destined to have on pressure for more and more wage increases all along the line.

New attacks are being directed at the "Little Steel" formula which aimed to confine all increases to not more than 15 per cent of except in cases of unusual hardship.

Repercussions

Specifically, the Board's decisions was expected to have almost immediate repercussions on the entire wage-stabilization program. Reliable reports emanating from the Congress of Industrial Organizations' convention in Philadelphia and from steel-industry sources indicated that the C. I. O. United Steel Workers is about to reopen its wage agrements covering more than 700,000 workers.

It is understood that a demand for substantial wage increases will be made at a meeting of the Steel Workers' executive board scheduled Nov. 8 in Philadelphia.

The new contract adopts for the first time in coal-mining history a strict "portal-to-portal" system for the coal-mining industry, with a nine-hour basic day, including an assumed average of 45 minutes travel time underground, an assumed eight hours of actual productive time mining coal, and a 15-minute lunch period, all paid for at the rate of $8.50 a day, instead of $7 for seven hours of actual work time, irrespective of travel time or lunch time provided at present.

One Difference in Pacts

But the only difference between this latest Ickes-Lewis agreement and that which the Board had previously approved is the halving of the lunch period, by which the miners gain an income of 37½ cents a day by working 15 minutes longer.

It is evident, however, that the NWLB members went along with the pact reluctantly because of their knowledge that rejecting would prolong the coal crisis, doing enormous damage to the war-production effort.

Position of Board

Chairman William H. Davis put the poistion of the board in these words:

"The contract signed by Secretary Ickes and the President of the United Mine Workers pays the day-rate mine workers $1.50 for an extra full hour of work each day. This is what they would get under the present contract. When corrected for tonnage workers, it will be within the limits of the national wage stabilization policy because the increased daily earnings will then all be in payment for increased production of coal.

"Four stoppages of work have occurred in this basic industry since the President of the United Mine Workers announced to the country that he was going to obtain, for no more work, a $2-a-day wage increase, no more, no less, regardless of the wage-stabilization policies of the Board. Under the contract with the Government, the extra pay is for extra work paid for at the old rate or for overtime pay required by the Fair Labor Standards Act."

Mr. Morse entered a vigorous dissent and took the Ickes-Lewis wage compact apart at a variety of places.

"It is contrary to sound public policy for the War Labor Board to approve this agreement which was negotiated under the duress of a strike," he declared.

Termed Policy Shift

"The War Labor Board has consistently ruled up to now that it will not consider the merits of a controversy between an employer and a union while a strike is in progress. This memorandum of agreement was not only negotiated in the midst of strike action, but the War Labor Board has reached a decision on it while many thousands of miners are still engaged

"The nation should have exercised its sovereign powers to meet the challenge raised by the economic action of the United Mine Workers of America rather than capitulate to that challenge by offering them a contract which appears to have been dictated at the point of the strike weapon.

"The return of the men to work should have been a condition precedent to any offer of a contract by the Secretary of the Interior or any consideration of such a contract by the War Labor Board if the purpose and intent of the statements of the President and the provisions of his executive order were to be observed."

Alva Bradley Ritchie

Alva Bradley Ritchie, who passed on at his residence, 419 Beacon Street, Chestnut Hill, today, was a railroad executive, originally from Cleveland, Ohio, the son of William Stuart and Emma E. Ritchie. After finishing his education he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad and served this company continuously in different offices of the passenger department until his retirement from the company in 1937. He was a 32nd degree Mason.

After a healing in Christian Science in 1906, he joined The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1907, and Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Kansas City, Mo., the same year. He served this church in various capacities, later joining First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Sewickley, Pa., in 1913. He served this church as First Reader and Chairman of the Board.

He leaves a wife, Nelvia E. Ritchie, member of The Christian Science Board of Directors. They were married in Kansas City, Mo., in 1905. Services will be private.

Praise Given To Chaplains By Senators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—The five Senators who recently returned from visiting the battle fronts have been generous in their praise of services being rendered by Chaplains, the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains pointed out today.

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine included in his report a reference to "the beautiful chapel erected from bamboo and native woods and grass at Guadalcanal by the natives of the islands in tribute to the Americans who delivered them from the Japanese occupation."

In contrast, Senator Brewster told how he had worshipped one Sunday in a hospital tent erected in a hospital area in North Africa.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts paid special tribute to Chaplain Menicos N. Menicon, stationed in a New Guinea camp, described by the Senator as "the rainiest place in the world."

The chaplain, a native of Cyprus and recently Assistant Rector of St. Barnabas' Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, radiates the cheer needed in a camp where the annual rainfall is 340 inches, Senator Lodge reported.

Army's Tear Gas Disperses Japanese at Relocation Camp

TULE LAKE, Calif., Nov. 6 (AP)—Army troops which have taken over control of this segregation center used tear gas last night to break up a large gathering of Japanese, witnesses reported.

While Army authorities remained silent, observers said a group estimated variously at from 250 to 1,000 Japanese gathered, apparently for a conference, but was dispersed by tear gas.

Troops with fixed bayonets cooled the temper of 15,000 rebellious Japanese at this segregation center yesterday after riots, assaults, and destruction compelled civilian authorities to ask for military aid.

Tanks, armored cars, and hundreds of troops kept a constant patrol of the 700-acre barracks city.

Sullen internees watched intently the construction of a high, barbed-wire fence barring them from Caucasian offices and quarters.

The 40-foot so-called "shooting strip" between two fences around the populated settlement was kept clear.

It was evident that the future was up to the internees themselves.

"Quiet has been restored," was the Army's only comment.

The troops, charged only with the external security of the project, as long as the War Relocation Authority could retain control of local points inside, moved into the administration area en masse after a civilian guard was beaten severely. More violence appeared imminent, and the WRA called for help.

Twenty internees were injured, and 500, their arms folded over their heads, were rounded up at the points of bayonets for questioning.

There were no comments from Col. Verne Austin, commanding the Army troops, or Ray Best, WRA project director, and there was no indication how long the Army was to remain in charge.

Delivery by Helicopter Is Plan of Western Store

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 6 (AP)—The latest postwar dream—a helicopter delivery wagon.

C. D. Adams, an executive of the Kerr Dry Goods Company, said yesterday that his company plans one-day helicopter delivery service to any city in Oklahoma with a population of 5,000 or more.

Mr. Adams said the company would file an application with the Civil Aeronautics Board for a permit to construct and operate a parking lot—for helicopters only.

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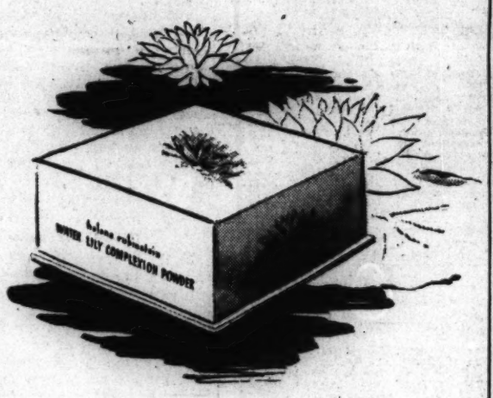

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Tchaikovsky Honored By Symphony

This week Dr. Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra are honoring the memory of Tchaikovsky, who passed on 50 years ago today. The conductor chose for the purpose a program made up of the Fifth Symphony and the Piano Concerto in B flat minor, with Alexander Brailowsky for soloist.

So far as the symphony was concerned, the tribute yesterday afternoon could hardly have been more eloquent. In this work, and in Tchaikovsky generally, Koussevitzky is supreme.

As for the orchestra, it is pretty certain that no other group of players exists that could bring either such tone or such execution to a performance. However high the violins may soar, however low the basses, however much volume the director demands, the tone of the strings never loses that golden sheen which can be found nowhere else; and the wind instruments are their compeers. The audience cheered and pounded on the floor to show its appreciation.

Why the Concerto in B flat minor should have been picked for this occasion is puzzling. True, it represents one side of the composer's talent, but not the best side. It is by no means of equal musical value with the symphony, it has been over-played, and as for that tune, I wish Tchaikovsky had left it to the radio singers—it belongs to them. It is a pity we couldn't have had something better, say the Violin Concerto, or the "Francesca da Rimini" Fantasia.

Mr. Brailowsky gave a performance that was more notable for its percussive bravura than for its lyricism. He was brilliant in the allegros, but he missed the poetry of the slow movement. He was warmly applauded. L. A. S.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Plymouth — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Blithe Spirit," by Noel Coward. Starring Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Mildred Natwick, Hafis Biddiford. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace," starring Boris Karloff. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Winged Victory," the Army Air Force show. Written and directed by Moss Hart. 8:15. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Soloist: Alexander Brailowsky, pianist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—Concert by Norma Farber, soprano. George Reeves, accompanist. Given under the auspices of the Pan American Society.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—First Boston recital by the Brist Piano Trio. Viola Wasterlain violin; Conrad Held, viola and piano; Horace Britt, cello. 2.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Dangerous Blondes," Edmund Lowe, 1, 3:30, 6:40, 9:30. "West Side Kids," Donald Barry. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Exeter—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. 3:10, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ingrid Bergman. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella. 2:30, 5:10, 8:10.

Keith Memorial — "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 9:05, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 10:05. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50.

Majestic — "A Star Is Born," Fredric March, Janet Gaynor. "The Lady Vanishes," Paul Lukas. Continuous 9 a. m., till 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 11:15 a. m., 2:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Modern—Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Old South Theater—"Women at War," "Nursery Rhyme Mystery," "Kings of Basketball." "Gay Nineties Hit Parade," "To Duck or Not to Duck," latest news.

Orpheum—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. "The Cranes of a Lieutenant," Chester Morris. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Paramount—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ingrid Bergman, Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO-Keith—"Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Philip Dorn, Brenda Marshall. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:40, 10:15. Stage Show: 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:40, 9:10.

Scollay—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—"Mountain Fighters." "Hit Parade of the Gay Nineties," "Coast of Strategy." "Finin' Tricks." "Ski Trails." "Current Events," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 12:45, 3:58, 6:55, 10:05. "The Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:40.

Telepix—"Gay Nineties Review," "Pete Smith," "Commandos on Skis," "Screen Stars," "Hugh Herbert," "Oklahoma in '93," "Super Mouse," "Digest of World News." Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 1, 3:48, 6:40, 9:30. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Marjorie Woodworth. 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:26, 7:56.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. Continuous 1:30-11.

Allston: "The Men in Her Life," "Man from Music Mountain," Roy Rogers. 1:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. "Frontier Bad Man," Diana Barrymore.

Regent: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald. "American Empire," Preston Foster, Richard Dix.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell, Melvyn Douglas. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Ruth Ford. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick.

Coolidge Corner: "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou, Martha Scott. "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy.

Cleveland Circle: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine, Noah Beery, Jr. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks Ahoy," Joe Sawyer, William Tracy. 1:30, 6.

Harvard: "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 2, 8.

University: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Bomber's Moon," Annabella. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Union Pacific," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper, George Raft.

Codman Square: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "Bomber's Moon," Annabella. George Montgomery. Continuous from 1:15.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Frontier Badman," Anne Gwynne.

Park: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. Continuous 1:30.

Hyde Park: "Gentle Gangster," Barton McLane. "Pardon My Gun," Charles Starrett. 1:30. Continuous 7-11.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 2:30, 8:15. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez. 4:10, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 3, 6:10, 9:30.

Mystic—"It Happened One Night," Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert. 1:45, 5:40, 9:35. "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman, Jane Wyatt. 3:45, 7:40.

Maplewood: "Ray From Stalingrad," Bobby Samarzich. 3:36, 6:41, 9:44. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Dean Jagger. 2:32, 5:35, 8:38.

Orpheum: "Fighting Frontier," Tim Holt. 2:38, 5:35, 8:35. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 3:36, 6:38, 9:35.

Strand: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. 2:38, 6:08, 9:10. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery. 1:46, 4:55, 7:58.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. Continuous 1-11.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Phantom Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. Continuous 1-11.

Fellsway: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Ann Miller.

NATICK—Colonial: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. 1:45, 5.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "What's Buzzin', Cousin," Joan Davis.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Gangs Incorporated," J. Woodbury. "West Side Kid," Don Berry. Stage Show, 2, 8.

Strand: "This Is the Army," George Murphy, Joan Leslie. "March of Time," 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "Classy Stuff," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Perry.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 2:32, 8:27.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Gentle Gangster," Barton MacLane.

Coolidge: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Ann Miller.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt, Gene Kelly.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Joan Davis.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Air-Raid Warden," Laurel and Hardy. 2:14, 6:30, 8:35. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 3:30, 7:35.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—"Melodic Favorites."
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Curtain Calls.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"America Marches."
7:45 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:00 p. m.—News; Pops Concert.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTE, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—This Is Fort Dix.
3:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
4:00 p. m.—"Thanks to America"; Variety.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church of Air.
5:00 p. m.—Fireside Party; drama; music.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; Mystery drama.
6:00 p. m.—"First Nighter"; drama.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close, comments.
6:45 p. m.—"The Little Show"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—Old-Fashioned Revivew Hour.
8:00 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond," drama.
8:30 p. m.—News Service.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—Cleveland Symphony Orch.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley, World News.
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—"Hawaii Calls"; Music.
11:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestras.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Nov. 7

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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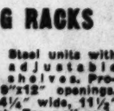

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON

The First Church of Christ, Scientist
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"ADAM AND FALLEN MAN"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON	The Mother Church, as indicated above.
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM	First Church, 610 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (1-4-6)
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 136 Elm Street (1-3)
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street (1-3-6)
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-3-4)
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2)
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-3)
QUINCY	First Church, 30 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY	See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-3)
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM	First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER	First Church, 48 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street (1-2)
WOBURN	First Church, 10 Arlington Road (1-3-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service. (2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45. (3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8. (4) Sunday Morning Service, 11. (5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45. (6) Also 2nd Sunday 7:30 p. m. (7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30.

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston
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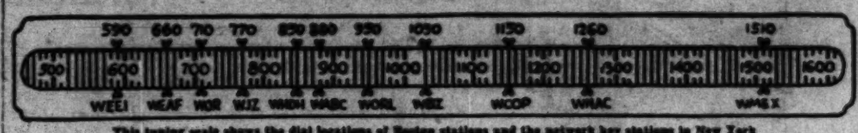
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Dinah Shore, songs
12:15	Dramatization	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News	Pepper Shaker: Quiz
12:30	"Stairs Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; talk; music	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45			Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Dick Powell; Martha Tilton; songs;	Music of the Masters	"That They Might Live": Red Cross drama'zation	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Italian Melodies
1:15		Music of the Masters		Youth Rehabilitation	Opera in Miniature
1:30	Chorus; Or.	Music of the Masters	News service	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Notre Dame - Army	Fishermen's Time; News	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Musical program	Parade of Bands
2:00	football game	Notre Dame-Army	ball game	Sports program	Mystery Melodies
2:15	Notre Dame - Army	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	Mystery Melodies; Harvard-Camp Edwards
2:30	football game	ball game	ball game	Band Parade	
2:45	Notre Dame - Army	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Brown - Yale football	football game
3:00	football game	ball game	ball game	game	Harvard-Camp Edwards
3:15	Notre Dame - Army	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Brown - Yale football	football game
3:30	football game	ball game	ball game	game	Harvard-Camp Edwards
3:45	Notre Dame - Army	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Brown - Yale football	football game
4:00	football game	ball game	ball game	game	Harvard-Camp Edwards
4:15	Notre Dame - Army	Notre Dame-Army	Notre Dame-Army	Brown - Yale football	football game
4:30	London Newsmen	Horace Heidt's Music	London Newsmen Irving	game	Harvard-Camp Edwards
4:45	Irving Berlin; gues	Horace Heidt'e Music	Berlin; guest artists	Brown - Yale football	Teddy Powell's Orch
5:00	Pive O'Clock Follies	Horace Heidt's Music	"An Englishman Looks at San Francisco"; dr.	game	Bea Wain, songs
5:15	Follies; Quartet	Horace Heidt's Music		Brown-Yale football	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr.	Tommy Tucker's Topics	Adventures in Research	Musical Roundup	Count Basie's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr.	Tommy Tucker's Topics	Curt Massey; Quartet	Musical Roundup	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news.	Message of Israel	News; Commentator	News service	Sports news
6:15	Chats About Dogs	Message of Israel	Symphony of Melody	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Newscast	Football Roundup	Musical Rendesvous	Pete Herman's Orch
6:45	World Today: news	Leon Henderson	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind the Gun: drama	"What's New?"; Variety drama; orch.; Leonard Warren; King Sisters; J. Edgar Hoover: others	"For This We Fight"; "Goods to Consumer" "Ellery Queen"; drama. "Ellery Queen"; drama.	Weekly Visit American Eagle Club in London..	"Revival Echoes"; sprk.
7:15					News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's Thanks to the Yanks			Concert Album	Anne Nigro, pianist
7:45				Fred Lang, news	"Lest We Forget"; drama
8:00	Groucho Marx Variety Show: guest	Roy Porter, news	"Able's Irish Rose"; com	"California Melodies"	Religious program
8:15	"Inner Sanctum":	Boston Symphony Orch.;	"Able's Irish Rose"; com	Relaxation Gray, songs; or.	Religious program
8:30	Mystery dr.; news	Serge Koussevitzky, con	"Truth or Consequences"	"Foreign Assignment";	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:45		Boston Symphony Orch.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	dramatic series	"Viennese Gayeties"
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Serge Koussevitzky, con	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: D'Indy:
9:15	Mark Warnow's Or.; Frank Sinatra	Treasury Star Parade	comedy; songs; orch.	Claire; Thos. L. Thomas	Symphony on a French
9:30	Saturday Night Bd	Herbie Kaye's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Bruce Foote: "The Desert Song"; chorus; or.	Mountain Air
9:45		Dance orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz		Classical Album: D'Indy
10:00	Serenade"; music.	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news.	News service
10:15	Correction, Please;	Army Service	Benny Goodman's Or.	Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	J. McWilliams, mc	Presents: Drama; or.	"Grand Old Opry"; Hill-	wagon; guests dr.; or.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Network speaker	Talk: "Little Show"	billy show; W Ford, mc	Musical Roundup	Duke Ellington's Orch
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Revue	News service	Stan Kenton's Orch
11:15	Jam; Rideout	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Drama by Olmstead	Clay Gewran, talk	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:30	"Pisahgun Casey";	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Ted Hill's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	drama adventures	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Capt. Glenn Miller, con	Al Trace's Orch.	Music: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
8:00	News; organ	Church Services	Invitation to the Waits.	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Newscast	News service; Weather.	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors	Petite Musicale	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	Boone County Neighbors	News service	News service
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup.	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	Organ Recital	Fisher, conductor	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	Religious program
9:45	Religious program.	Variety Music	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	"Gems of Melody"
10:00	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties; drama.	National Radio Pulpit..	Religious program	"Gems of Melody"
10:15	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties; drama.	National Radio Pulpit..	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	People's Platform	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Southland Echoes: choir	Manner"
10:45	"Wage Increases".	Services; speaker	Words and Music	Concert Miniatures	Service from The Mother
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Temple Israel program..	Service from Cathedral	Church, The First
11:15	Choir; Don O'Neil	Services; speaker	Temple Israel program..	Church of St. Paul;	Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mas-
11:30	Invitation to Learning; guest speakers	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	sachusetts
11:45		Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	
12:00	News service	Weekly War Journal	News; NBC Concert Or.,	Reviewing Stand: Our	News report
12:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	H. Leopold Spitalny, con	Disabled Veterans	Frank Munn, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	Pan Americana	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Italian Melodies
12:45	"People to People"	Pan Americana	Paul Lavalle, conductor	Religious program	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Phil Saltman	News service	News service	The Balboa Playhouse
1:15	Musical Program	"Magic Carpet of Music"	Camp Wheeler Program.	"Service Unlimited"; dr.	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	U. S. Chicago Roundtable:	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Curt Massey; songs	Cavalcade of Song	"The Moscow Past"	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	'Ceiling Unlimited,'	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	Joseph Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	Today's Men & Women
2:30	World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; Songs	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram; talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic-	Those Good Old Days	Paul V. McNutt: Nation.	Treasury Star Parade	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:15	Symphony; Bruno	"D'Artega Presents"	World News Parade	Fighting Heroes U. S. N.	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:30	Walter, guest cond.	"Hot Copy"; drama	"The Army Hour"; choir;	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic-	"Hot Copy"; drama	speakers; band; drama	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
4:00	Symphony; Bruno	Concert Hall	Pickups from training	'Thanks to America'; Or.	Religious program
4:15	Walter, guest cond.	Concert Hall	centers through't world	chorus; solos; trio; talk	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	Capt. Jim Healy, news.	Young People's Church	Religious program
4:45	Jane Froman	Matinee of Yesterday	Capt. Jim Healy, news.	of the Air; speaker	Religious program
5:00	Family Hour; Gladys	John Vandercook; John	NBC Symphony Orch.;	Fireside Party: Drama;	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Gunther, news analysis	Arturo Toscanini, cond.	ch.; Griff Williams' Or.	Religious program
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.;	"The Shadow"; mystery	Religious program
5:45	"Dear John"; sk.	Musical Steelmakers	Arturo Toscanini, cond.	dramatization	Religious program
6:00	Theater: John Garfield; week's	News; String Ensemble.	Religious program	First Nighter: B. Luddy;	Tremont Temple Twilight
6:15	the Gun: drama.	Religious Ensemble; guest	Religious program	"A Thousand Pardons"	Services; speaker
6:30	America in the Air.	speaker; String En-	The Great Gildersleeve';	Upton Close, comments.	Religious drama
6:45	America in the Air.	semble; Narration	dr. with Harold Peary	"Little Show"	Religious drama
7:00	William Shirer	News commentator	Jack Benny Show: Mary	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
7:15	"Songs by Sinatra"	Dorothy Thompson	Livingstone; Rochester	Hour; speaker	Hour; speaker
7:30	"We, the People";	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelly,	Bondwagon; Kay Kyser's	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
7:45	interviews; orch.	m. c.	Orchestra; News	Hour; speaker	Hour; speaker
8:00	Jerry Lester Show:	Roy Porter, news; Int.	Edgar Bergen; C. Mc-	"The Adventures of Bull-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Jerry Lester; Dave	That's a Good One: com.	Carthy Show; B. Burns	dog Drummond"; drama	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	"Keepsakes";	"One Man's Family";	News Service	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; news	Kirsten; tenor; choir; or	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter; news	Services
9:00	Radio Reader's Digest: drama; music	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry - Go -	Cleveland Symphony Or.	"Good Tidings"
9:15	Jas. Melton & Co.;	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; songs	Erich Leinsdorf, cond.	"Good Tidings"
9:30	Oscar Levant, g'st.	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of Fa-	Cleveland Symphony Or.	"Good Tidings"
9:45		Hollywood Reporter	miliar Music	Erich Leinsdorf, cond.	"Good Tidings"
10:00	"Take It or Leave	Gertrude Lawrence; Ora-	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, News	News service
10:15	It"; quiz program	son Welles; drama; or.	Or.; chorus; soloists	Sunny Skylar, songs	Irish Melodies
10:30	"Adventures of the	The Symphonette, with	"Bravo Tomorrow"; sk.	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	Jan Americans
10:45	Thin Man"; dr.	M. Piastro, conductor	Tremayne; guest soloist	Across the Footlights	Voice of the Army
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Harry James' Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Symphony of Melody	News of the World	"Hawaii Calls"; music	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:30	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Symphony of Melody	Pacific Story: Drama:	Bobby Sherwood's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Ted Fio-Rito's Or.; news	Story of Philippines	Ted Lewis's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
11:00	News; "Caribbean"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Congal
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard.	"Francine Presents"
11:30	'Bright Horizons".	News comments	"Bravo Tomorrow"; sk.	"Spotlight's Revue"	Words and Music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'Food'	News service; Talk
12:00	Kate Smith; talk	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Rodeo Circle Band
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News Service	Rodeo Circle Band
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour;	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	"The "Little Show"	News Commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Home Topics; Music	"The "Little Show"	Jack Berch's Orchestra.	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Words in News; Music.	Curtain Time: Music
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Prgrm; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	and Interviews
2:00

Salvage Work Aids The Community Fund

The CD Reporter

A check for $1,200, the sum received for the more than 90 tons of waste paper salvaged in an all-out drive, staged by the Manchester, N. H., Salvage Committee, has been presented to the Community Chest and National War Fund by John T. Lynch, Chairman of the Committee, at a luncheon for the drive leaders and workers at the Carpenter Hotel.

The check represented the proceeds from an enormous tonnage of waste paper from the cellars and attics of Manchester residents, which was sold to two local junk dealers.

Outstanding work in the drive was done by three local clubs, the Alpine, the Mount Royal and the Canadien, the Alpine piling up 40,260 pounds to its credit, and the Mount Royal 18,260 pounds. To date the number of pounds collected by the members of the Canadien Club has not been announced.

Auxiliary Firemen

Connecticut State War Administrator Harold F. Woodcock announced that the goal of 10,000 auxiliary firemen in Civilian Defense units in various towns in Connecticut had been surpassed, with 10,333 now enrolled. A total of 2,392 men were added during the past year.

In addition Charles H. Brundage, chief of the Council's fire auxiliaries, said that there were 16,795 regular firemen in 164 towns of the State.

Good Communications

Connecticut also has one of the best emergency communications systems in the country consisting of 450 short-wave radio transmitter-radio units, Administrator Woodcock said. The system is designed for use only in emergencies where damage to telephone communications is such that there is an interruption to essential civilian defense communications.

Connecticut Radio

Dr. Raymond W. Woodward, radio aid for the Connecticut War Council, reported that at present there are 616 volunteer operators in Connecticut trained by radio amateurs and certified by the Federal Communications Commission to operate the licensed units on a restricted basis. An additional 758 persons are now training for certification.

A comparison with other States in the country shows that Connecticut has approximately 26 emergency radio units for each 100,000 population. The closest competing States have approximately 12 units for 100,000 population, Dr. Woodward said. Connecticut ranks fourth nationally on the basis of the actual number of units with New York, Ohio, and Massachusetts having a greater number.

The radio system includes 11 of the 14 warning districts in the State and covers 76 per cent of the population, according to Dr. Woodward, who said plans are under way to develop the network to include all of the warning districts.

Included in the number of radio units are fixed stations located at local control centers, district warning centers, sector posts, fire stations and other strategic posts. In addition there are many portable stations which can be moved to the scene of a disaster and operated from there on short notice.

"Development of Connecticut's emergency radio hookup has been largely the result of enthusiasm and work of amateur radio operators in the various communities," Dr. Woodward said. "These people have drawn on their own initiative and time to build equipment, which has been scarce because of Army and Navy requirements, which can be utilized in an emergency."

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, BOSTON, MASS.

A private school for worthy boys, organized in 1814. Gives well recommended boys a good home, academic, trades and agriculture training and develops their natural abilities for useful occupations. Bequests and contributions are needed to carry on this philanthropic work. The school is not a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, Jr., Treasurer
WILLIAM M. MEACHAM, Headmaster

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Your Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry and Solid Silverware will bring higher prices than ever before. Our estimate your assurance of higher prices.

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Motorists Warned

All motor vehicles driven by Massachusetts motorists must have the paint or tape removed from their headlights by one-half hour after sunset today, Nov. 6, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin has announced. Cars driven on the highways with obstructed headlights after that hour will be operated illegally, the Registrar said.

Long's

Spode's "Blue Heron"
Place Setting (dinner plate, bread and butter plate, dessert or salad plate, cup and saucer) $5.17

COPY OF AN OLD CHINESE DESIGN

A pattern out of the past that reproduces faithfully in every line of the bird and flowers the spirit and exquisite balance of the Chinese original. Make "Blue Heron" your lovely pattern. Start a set for a bride. See our other attractive patterns.

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MEZZANINE FLOOR
Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
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FALMOUTH
Collins Block
Main Street
Open: Weekdays Holidays and Sundays
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All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

Covered Wagons in 'Hub'

By a Staff Photographer

Boys' Clubs of Boston Close 50th-Anniversary Week

Trekking over the trails into downtown Boston today, three covered wagons, manned by members of the Boys' Clubs of Boston, will be on location—South Station, Filene's, and Hotel Statler—to collect books for soldiers and to sell war bonds and stamps. Left to right, above, Louis Camillo, Jack Harmon, and Larry Boyle, all members of Roxbury Club, with the covered wagon built at the club.

WSA Presses Marine Shippers In Boston for More Capital

Log of the Port of Boston

Stronger financial backing is desirable among shipping organizations acting as general agents for the War Shipping Administration in the operation of American freighters and tankers under Government control, Boston shipping men have just been informed from Washington.

Because of the increased size and volume of the operations and because these organizations will require increased capital if they are to make an important contribution to the ownership and operation of the American Merchant Marine in the postwar period, the WSA is about to increase the minimum net worth requirements for all general agents. The present minimum is $150,000 of which $100,000 is required for the net working capital. The new minimum, effective Feb. 15, 1944, will be $250,000.

General agents, of which 74 have been appointed for operation of freighters and 16 for operation of tankers, are now operating more than 20,000,000 tons of shipping and the output of the shipbuilding program is such as to require an increase in the allocations to these agents, the WSA informed shipping men.

Marine Group to Elect

Officers are to be elected for the ensuing year by the Boston Marine Society, oldest organization of its kind in the world, at the luncheon meeting of the organization Nov. 9 at the quarters of the Society at 88 Broad Street, Boston.

Capt. Frederick S. Walker, United States Coast Guard, has been nominated as President, succeeding Capt. Charles H. Hurley. Capt. William M. Machen has been selected as Vice-President. Capt. Harold L. Colbeth, the Treasurer, has been named for re-election as has Capt. Frank H. Peterson for Secretary. The Society is now in its 201st year.

Shipping Man Elected

A shipping man has been elected Mayor of San Francisco, Calif., the voters selecting Roger D. Lapham, Chairman of the Board of the American - Hawaiian Steamship Company for that office. Mr. Lapham has been with the steamship company for many years of his business career and is well-known in all of the many seaports where offices of that company have been maintained for many years, including Boston.

Lane Made Director

Recognition of the Port of Boston was given by the American Association of Port Authorities in electing Andrew F. Lane, General Manager of the Boston Port Authority to the position of a director of that organization, at its annual convention at New Orleans recently.

Fine G. E. Record

Workers of the General Electric Company went without vacations in the summer of 1941 to step up the production of vital equipment for badly needed warships. Today it became known that as a result of that patriotic gesture, a battleship now identified by the Navy as the South Dakota was helped to be ready for launching a year ahead of schedule. The South Dakota is the vessel that knocked 32 Japanese planes out of the skies and helped sink five Japanese warships in two recent battles, the Navy discloses.

Marine turbine production for Navy and merchant ships at the General Electric plants will be eight and a third times as high this year as it was in 1941 when the turbines for the South Dakota were completed. Next year it will be 10 times as high as 1941, an increase of 900 per cent, officials disclosed. At this rate, a ship powered by G. E. propulsion equipment slides down the ways every 12 hours. Construction of a turbine of the size installed on the South Dakota requires the services of more than 4,000 skilled engineers and workmen and the machining of many tons of steel.

Construction of an average ship involves fully 63,000 telephone calls in regard to various phases of its construction, it is estimated by a large telephone company, according to the Shipbuilders Council of America.

Atlantic Salmon

Reintroduction of Atlantic salmon in appropriate rivers south of the State of Maine where they once flourished, is a possibility now being studied by the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, according to Edmund L. Dunn, Chairman of the Commission and President of the New England Fish Exchange at the Boston Fish Pier. The Commission expects to receive a report on the possibility at a future meeting. If it is found practicable to bring about a further restoration of this splendid specie it may ultimately be a benefit to commercial fishermen, the Commission reports. The Commission was established by the states of the Atlantic Seaboard with co-operation of the Council of State Government. Conclusions of its several panels are submitted to the Advisory Committee for opinion and comment and subsequently to the legislatures of the states concerned.

690,000 Man-Hours

An average of 690,000 man-hours is required to construct each tanker delivered by one Atlantic Coast shipyard, according to the United States Maritime Commission. The tankers in question are of 16,600 deadweight tons and have a carrying capacity of 135,000 barrels of oil.

Leon Stone

Alexander Ellis

Alexander Ellis, of Belmont, who passed on yesterday, held a partnership in the Boston insurance firm of Fairfield & Ellis.

A native of Cambridge, Mass., Mr. Ellis, upon graduation from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, became associated with the Underwriters' Bureau of New England as an inspector. Two years later he joined Russell & Fairfield, a general agency insurance firm. In 1913, he became associated with Field & Cowles in Boston. Mr. Ellis became a partner in the firm of Fairfield & Ellis in 1925. He was President of the Insurance Society of Massachusetts and the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts.

New Building Expected to Begin Soon After War Ends

A relatively short period may elapse between wartime curtailments in house building and the resumption of an active volume of postwar home construction, Earle S. Draper, Deputy Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, declared today in an address before the Northeastern Federal Savings League at Boston.

Mr. Draper pointed out that there are many thousands of builders still in active operation today on war housing construction. Many other organizations, he said, are marking time, ready to resume building upon short notice.

"There also are ample funds and stabilized mortgage practices, which spell no delay in financing," Mr. Draper said. "We have the productive capacity for the many thousand items that go into houses and we are certain of both common and skilled labor in most areas to meet any demand."

He warned, however, that the home-building industry could not spring into full operation automatically since many manufacturers of all but the simplest home equipment, now engaged almost exclusively in war production, must retool for peacetime production and must reopen their normal distribution channels.

Denouncing "the smug doubts of stand-patters" on the one hand and "the sparkling prophecies of innovationists" on the other, Mrs. Dorothy Rosenman, Chairman of the National Housing Committee, Inc., told the League that the building industry can be sure of one thing . . . "a vast postwar market for new homes."

Tracing the accumulative housing demand through 10 years of business depression and a wartime cessation of most private home building, the visitor from New York looked into the future to see a ready market for 600,000 to 2,000,000 new homes every year for the 10-year period immediately following the war.

At the same time, Mrs. Rosenman bluntly warned builders and loaning agencies against baiting the public imagination with promises of built-in furniture, radio-controlled heating, self-sealing closets, and deep-freeze lockers while stressing low-cost housing for the postwar era.

No Ballyhoo

"A steady, postwar, victory housing industry," the speaker pointed out, "cannot be ballyhooed into existence by tax-exempt moneys expended on vast advertising spreads."

"The housewife may delay the purchase of a new home while she waits for the advertised dream house to come off the assembly line," Mrs. Rosenman cautioned.

Declaring that the housing industry can be the "spark plug" for postwar machinery designed to put soldiers back in peacetime production, the speaker said builders need not be concerned with the questions: "Will anyone want a home?" and "What price home will be wanted?" Millions of people will want homes at all prices, she replied, and "it is the responsibility of planners to set this job-making machinery in good order."

Postwar housing, she said, will divide itself into two important categories, namely, the mass production of homes for families making less than $2,000 a year and the secondary field of building for families in the upper income brackets. The latter bracket is merely a continuation, Mrs. Rosenman explained, of conventional-type construction, whereas she saw the opening of entirely new markets in the building of homes for lower income families.

"There are many new ideas for postwar housing in the embryonic stages. That is as it should be. Some will mature, others will fail. Some show promise, others are merely substitutes for war materials that will pass with the end of the war. Now is the time for the industry to sift the chaff from the wheat to avoid waste when the time comes for a peace program."

The speaker pointed to a vast postwar need for rebuilding American cities to halt the threat of bankruptcy brought on by decentralization. This would be done by reconstructing blighted neighborhoods now constituting slums or near-slums.

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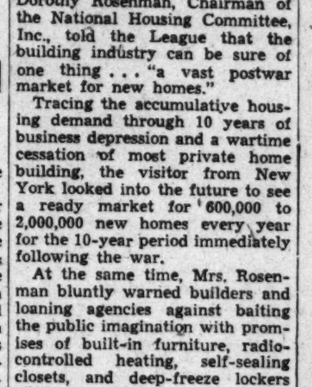
For Mother-to-be



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You too can help in the government's nation-wide Voluntary Conservation Program to save fuel, manpower, materials and equipment. You save each of these by being frugal in your daily use of modern Gas water heating and cooking . . . of silent Gas refrigeration, automatic Gas house heating and kitchen heating. For remember, Gas today serves American industry with precision-control and operating speed — as it has served and will continue to serve the American home. Gas is a vital wartime fuel — let's work together to save it and every other fuel . . . each day, each hour.

"I PLAN HOSPITAL MENUS TO HELP OUR COOK SAVE GAS"

In your home, as with dietitians in Greater Boston's hospitals and restaurants, shrewd meal-planning secures all the famous tastefulness of Gas Cooking while making certain of greatest cooking economy from the Gas used.

"GAS HELPS BUILD SHIPS— AND I'M HELPING SAVE GAS"

With precision heat-treating of metals, Gas contributes hourly to ship-building and hundreds of other war industries. Patriotic workers are ever-alert to conserve Gas by keeping equipment at its efficient best, always.

BACK THE ATTACK WITH WAR BONDS!

BOSTON GAS

HERE IS HOW YOU CAN HELP

1. *Don't use gas range oven for heating the kitchen.* Cook more one-dish meals on top burner.

2. Never leave refrigerator door open. Let cooked foods cool before placing in refrigerator.

3. In heating your home keep temperature at 65° or lower.

4. Don't use running hot water for washing dishes or hands. Repair leaky faucets. Heat no more water than necessary.

5. Winterize your home now by insulating and weather-stripping. It keeps your home warmer in winter but cooler in summer. Install storm windows.

This 3rd advertisement is presented by the BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY *co-operating with the Voluntary Conservation Program sponsored by government agencies and participated in by industries providing coal, petroleum, electricity, natural and manufactured gas, water, communications and transportation.*

Kiev Recaptured by Russians

Continued from Page 1

cupy Sessano and test the new Nazi line of defense. After a stiff mountain battle, Allied troops took the town of Venafro on the central front, while on the eastern flank General Montgomery's Eighth Army advanced five miles along the Adriatic to capture the port of Vasto.

The Germans threw an entire new division into the Venafro battle in a last-minute attempt to save the stronghold. It is now reported that the Germans are withdrawing along the entire Eighth Army front.

It is disclosed that there are five German divisions opposing the Fifth Army and three facing the Eighth.

From Britain, the pace of the air war over Europe was stepped up last night as American heavy bombers in great force broke through the German fighter belt to blast synthetic oil works at Gelsenkirchen and the railway yards at Münster in Western Germany.

South Pacific:

5 Japanese Convoys Head for Rabaul

Japanese heavy and light cruisers, destroyers, transports, and freighters are moving on Rabaul from Truk to within range of massed hundreds of American bombers, as the enemy rushes to halt American gains in the Solomons, according to word from South Pacific Allied Headquarters.

Already the first bombs have hit two of the five southbound convoys in what shapes up as likely to be the most violent action since a 22-ship enemy convoy was destroyed by Allied planes last March in the Bismarck Sea off New Guinea.

Headquarters reported the spotting of the enemy fleet units by sky patrols and a spokesman made clear their every move is being watched by this careful listing:

Nineteen ships: Five heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 5 destroyers, 2 corvettes, a whaling ship, and 3 large freighters or transports—seen Nov. 4 northwest of New Ireland. A Liberator shadowed and photographed this force for two hours.

Nine ships: Destroyers and possibly some cruisers—sighted Nov. 5 60 miles from Kavieng.

Ten ships: A heavy cruisers, 5 destroyers, 3 cargo ships, and a tanker—spotted moving in two sections Nov. 5 north of Mussau Island, and one of the destroyers was bombed.

Nine ships: Two heavy cruisers, 4 light cruisers, and 3 destroyers—seen Nov. 5 200 miles northeast of Mussau.

Six ships: Three destroyers and 3 cargo vessels—attacked by Liberators Nov. 3 while 135 miles northeast of Kavieng. One cargo ship was listing heavily and another afire by bombs dropped as the destroyers filled the sky with ack ack and 20 escorting enemy fighters tore into the Liberators.

Four and possibly seven interceptors and one of the Liberators were shot down into the sea.

There was some likelihood of duplication in the reports of aerial spotters but it remained evident Japan is preparing to risk much in trying to hold on to Bougainville, its last big base in the Solomons, and to menaced New Britain which bars the open sea lanes to the Philippines.

A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur emphasized there still was no indication so far that the main Japanese Battle Fleet is moving into position for combat. There have been no sightings at any point of enemy capital ships or aircraft carriers.

The most reasonable explanation is the Japanese either are sending out a number of small "task forces" or are intending to assemble a major task force at some such marshalling point as Rabaul.

On Bougainville, United States Marines which landed Nov. 1 are continuing to consolidate positions which have by-passed a strong enemy garrison on that island's south coast.

Italy:

Allied Armies Crack Nazi Line in Italy

Allied forces in Italy smashed away the last remnants of the Germans' powerful Massico Ridge-Trigno line in taking the key points of Vasto on the Adriatic and Venafro in the upper Volturno Valley, it was announced from Allied Headquarters in Algiers.

Forging ahead in the western sector, British patrols of the Fifth Army crossed the Garigliano River to probe the new line which the enemy has formed north of there.

Americans of the Fifth Army drove ahead into the mountains after occupying Venafro in a fierce fight in the tortuous upper reaches of the Volturno.

The Germans attached such importance in this mountain fastness that they threw a new division—the 305th Infantry—into the fight in a last-minute effort to save it, but even these fresh Nazi fighters from the north were routed by the Americans.

In the air war, American medium bombers knocked out a large portion of the German Air Force operating from Albania with a heavy raid Nov. 5 on Berat Kucov airfield in the center of the tiny country. The field was one of the bases from which the Germans were operating against Patriot forces in the Balkans.

There now are five German divisions in battle on the Fifth Army front, it was disclosed, and three opposing the Eighth Army.

Nazi 'Secret Plane' A Fighter Bomber

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 6

British Secretary for Air, Sir Archibald Sinclair, today gave the first official description of the new "secret plane" used by the Germans in recent attacks at London.

He said it was the Messerschmitt-410, a twin-engined fighter bomber, which carried a navigator to help the pilot locate his target in high speed sorties, and which, at their fastest speed, flash across the sky "like scalded cats."

Sir Archibald, praising the United States Air Force as "bonnie fighters and valiant comrades," said the RAF Bomber Command's strength had been increased 12-fold to "open the road to Berlin," and was now dropping 20 times the bomb tonnage loosed in the summer of 1940.

Russia:

Stalin Announces Capture of Kiev

Kiev has fallen to the victorious Russian Army, Premier Joseph Stalin announced in a special order of the day. Marshal Stalin's announcement followed a radiocast from Berlin conceding the evacuation of the city by German troops.

In a broadcast recorded in London, the German International Information Bureau said:

"In the course of yesterday's battles the town area of Kiev was evacuated after Russian attempts to encircle the German front in that sector through the mass employment of tanks and infantry divisions. The Russians lost 18 armored cars."

German withdrawal from the great cathedral city came barely 48 hours after the Russians launched a surprise attack against the northern and western suburbs from their bridgehead base on the west bank of the Dnieper River, 16 miles to the north.

Breaching two German defense lines guarding the city, the Russians outflanked the enemy's positions on the west and north, leaving only a single escape route to the southwest open.

It was this route which the Germans evidently used to complete the evacuation of the city.

Moscow dispatches said it was believed there were 14 German divisions in and around the city when the final assault was launched on Nov. 4.

Meanwhile, the Russians cleaned out the last of the Germans in the southern steppe country between the Dnieper and the shores of the Black Sea, a Russian communiqué said. They captured 30 more villages in this area and planted themselves opposite the mouth of the Bug River, 30 miles south of Nikolaev and 50 miles across the Black Sea from Odessa. In this thrust they by-passed Kherson, just across the Dnieper to the north, but Russian artillery was said to be shelling that important submarine base.

For the fourth straight day, the Moscow war bulletin ignored developments in the Crimea. Berlin said that fresh amphibious forces had landed on the Kerch Peninsula from the Caucasus and had widened beachheads east and south of the town of Kerch. Bitter fighting was reported by German commentators, who claimed direct hits on five landing barges, two of which they said were sunk.

Continent:

Americans and RAF Blast German Cities

British Mosquito bombers, in a quick follow-up to a record American daylight attack of Nov. 5 on two Ruhr cities, attacked targets in Western Germany, the British Air Ministry announced.

Objectives attacked in the night assault were not immediately named, nor was there any hint of the size of the raiding force.

On Nov. 5, a huge fleet of American heavy bombers, loosing one of the heaviest air blows ever dealt to Western Germany, blasted industrial and rail targets at Gelsenkirchen and Münster in the wake of a similar staggering assault on Wilhelmshaven.

The sky armada, totaling upwards of 1,000 planes with fighter escort, bored through a wall of antiaircraft fire to reach its objectives. In the day's operations, which included attacks on Northern France and Belgium, losses were 10 heavy bombers, 2 medium ones, and 5 fighters as against 38 enemy fighters. Five heavy bombers were lost in the Wilhelmshaven raid.

The assault on Gelsenkirchen, where great synthetic oil works make that city a target almost as important as the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania, evidently was aimed at wiping out the Nazis' fuel sources, lack of which already has forced them to abandon aircraft on the ground in the Italian theater. Gelsenkirchen, situated on the Dortmund-Hamm railway about 20 miles west of Dortmund, has been bombed 45 times since the start of the war.

Münster, which has been hit 23 times, is an important railway center about 60 miles northeast of Düsseldorf, which was pounded by the RAF on the night of Nov. 3.

Although antiaircraft fire was intense, the Germans either were unable to send up interceptors in force or were unwilling to risk their diminishing fighter strength against the American fighter escort.

Germans Claim:

Vatican City Bombed by Allies

German radios in Rome and Berlin, in a wholly unconfirmed report, asserted that Vatican City was bombed during the night of Nov. 5 and that two of four bombs that fell caused "considerable damage," according to word from London.

There was no confirmation from any Allied source that such an air attack took place.

The Rome version asserted one bomb hit the famous Laboratorio dei Mosaici while another dropped near the palace of the governor, and other bombs dropped within 100 yards of St. Peter's Basilica.

The British Ministry of Information said the Vatican Radio went off the air last night 50 minutes ahead of its usual time.

The German report of the bombing drew a "no comment" from official quarters in London.

But it was pointed out here that such an attack would be pointless from an Allied viewpoint and that in the American raid on Rome on July 19 the pilots were given elaborate training and instructions so as to avoid hitting Vatican City and other religious landmarks.

Yugoslavia:

Guerrillas Launch Pelyssac Offensive

Yugoslav guerrillas have launched an offensive to drive the Germans from the long Pelyssac Peninsula off the Dalmatian coast; a communiqué of the Yugoslav Liberation Army announced in London.

Details of the Pelyssac operation were lacking, but the bulletin reported heavy fighting between Partisans and Germans on the slopes of Mt. Zlatibor in Serbia, to the east.

Manhattan Bridge in Italy

Associated Press via Signal Corps Radio

A Far Cry From America

The similarity between this Manhattan Bridge and its namesake in New York ends with the name. This span, of pontoon construction, crosses the Volturno River, east of Dragone, Italy, and bears jeeps and trucks rolling toward the front. At left is original stone bridge demolished by the retreating Germans.

Closer Russo-Turkish Tie Expected From Cairo Parley

Continued from Page 1

tile factory of Kaisariye, equipped by Russian engineers with 2,500 bobbins, the numerous and luxurious Russian busses in Turkish towns and the constant exhibition of Russian goods in Ankara furnished visible proof of Turk-Russian friendship.

Indeed there are comparatively few dissensions which cannot be settled by good will of both countries.

First Disagreement

The first disagrement concerned the formation of the Balkan Bloc, inspired by Turkey and contested by the Russians. In spite of its bad experiences with the former Balkan Entente, Turkey still is seeking peace and security by forming a new bloc of all Balkan countries. On the other hand, Russia refutes such an entente, conceived that such coalitions without strong guidance and surveillance will not provide any protection against aggressor nations.

According to the Four Nation Declaration of the Moscow Conference (Point 4), "the necessity of establishing a general international organization at the earliest practicable date . . . for the maintenance of peace and security" already has been acknowledged, thus rendering superfluous the formation of other institutions aimed at the same result. Turkish diplomacy may now be willing to alter or modify its request for a New Balkan Bloc. Nevertheless, Turkey's desire to strengthen its good political and economic relation with Greece would not be impaired by the decision of the Moscow Conference.

Apprehension

The second major point of disagreement has stemmed from Turkey's apprehension lest Russia, as the strongest power on the European Continent, follow again an imperialistic policy in the Balkans and the Near East.

It seems to be a favorable omen that immediately after the Moscow Conference British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on his return trip from Moscow to England is meeting with the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Numan Menemencoglu in Cairo. Mr. Eden, still influenced by his talks with the Russians, surely will succeed in convincing the Turks that Russian policy now is based on peace and security and not on expansion or aggression.

Russia and Turkey are the most powerful countries on the Black Sea coast. Rumania and Bulgaria are sharers of a comparatively small coast line. In Europe, Russia has only three outlets to the sea, in the North from Archangel, very far from important shipping lines, in the Baltic Sea from Leningrad and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. In case of war the route from the Baltic to the Atlantic can easily be closed, the route to the Mediterranean through the Bosporus and the Dardanelles is subjected to the regulations of the Treaty of Montreux.

That treaty, concluded with the full agreement of Russia, probably is the best compromise between Russia, as a Black Sea Power, and Turkey, as guardian of the narrow water way. All other solutions tried in the course of the last two centuries have proved to be impracticable; either they violated Turkish sovereignty or they were incompatible with Russian demands.

Dardanelles

Indeed, as long as the coastlines and the hinterland of the Dardanelles are Turkish territory Turkey can close them at will to all shipping. A few clauses of the Montreux Treaty may be modified on the demand of Russia but it seems improbable that the basic principle will be altered.

As far as Russian ideological predominance in the Balkans is concerned, Turkey must reconcile itself to the fact that such influence is conditioned by the adherence of most Balkan people, to the Greek Catholic Church. Since their liberation from Turkish domination in the 19th century the Balkan peoples have considered the Orthodox Church in Moscow as the highest representative of the Greek Church; it was therefore a matter of course that Russian political influence played an important role in all Balkan problems.

After the recent restoration of the Orthodox Church to an official status by Premier Stalin and the successes of the Russian Army there is little doubt that in the future all Balkin States such as Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Greece will be influenced by the attitude of the Russian Catholic Church and its sponsor, the Government of the U. S. S. R.

Economically, after the war Turko-Russian ties will become increasingly strengthened. The "scorched earth policy" of the Russians during their retreat and the ruthless devastations wrought by the Nazis in the North Caucasus, the formerly rich Ukraine and White Russia has stripped vast Russian territories of all industrial and agricultural machinery, tools, equipment, and food. Turkey as a country with an agricultural surplus should be able to provide the Russians with wheat, corn, cotton, fruits, eggs, tobacco, etc., to prevent a famine in South Russia.

Sea communications between both countries are excellent with ports such as Trabezond, Samsun, Sinop, Zonguldak, and Istanbul, being easily reached from harbors in South Russia. Land communications have been considerably improved by the construction of the Tiflis-Kars-Erzerum railway line. On the other hand, Turkey will be a very important customer for badly needed agricultural machinery in Anatolia, motorcars, irrigation work in South West Anatolia and equipment for new Turkish factories, designed to promote further industrialization of the country. After the change-over to civilian production the great Russian factories should easily be able to comply with such demands.

British Waiting List For Bible to Take Six Months to Fill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Supplies of Bibles and Testaments to troops on active service by the British and Foreign Bible Society have topped the 2,500,000 mark, it is reported here. Despite this large issue the Society still has a waiting list of orders which at present rate it will take six months to fill.

Eyre & Spottiswoode, another firm of British Bible publishers with a greater demand for Bibles than before the war, can only produce 40 per cent of prewar supplies. Labor difficulties are as serious as paper shortage. W. H. Smith & Sons, wholesale booksellers, report that five times as many Bibles could be sold as supply permits.

The Bible Reading Fellowship announces addition to its membership of 60,000 new readers, many of them in the armed forces.

Bibles can still be purchased, however, in Reading Rooms and in large London stores.

Two Democrats Win in Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6 (AP)—Two Democratic nominees for state offices managed to withstand the Republican tide in Tuesday's general election, complete but unofficial reports showed today.

The Republicans elected Simeon S. Willis as Governor, and won the race for Lieutenant Governor and five other State officials, but Brooks L. Hargrove, Louisville Democrat, nosed out his Republican opponent by a majority of only 51 votes to win the Court of Appeals Clerk contest, and A. E. Funk, another Democrat, was elected Attorney General.

Complete but unofficial reports gave Mr. Willis a margin of 8,303 votes over J. Lyter Donaldson, Carrollton Democrat. Kenneth H. Tuggle of Barbourville defeated William H. May of Prestonsburg for Lieutenant Governor by a vote of 265,646 to 264,626.

Other State officials elected by the Republicans were Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Agriculture.

Nazis Say It's Different Now —But Germans Recall 1918

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 6 — German propaganda's strenuous efforts to prove there is no comparison between November, 1918, and today and the Reich's obvious anxiety about the results of the Moscow conference, as well as Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler's preparations for consolidating his own power, indicate increasing deterioration in the Reich, though it is even yet too early to maintain that collapse is at hand.

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels has vehemently attacked all ominous comparisons between conditions today and 25 years ago. Consequently, the whole German press is following the lead given in his article in the weekly Das Reich and is forced to maintain there is no parallel between the elements of disintegration then and now.

The most important conclusion from these arguments is that "the little Doctor" is passing into the twilight of his propaganda career. He compelled this week, following alleged statements by returned German prisoners of war, to adopt the line that "however bad things are with us, the British are far worse off."

Seriousness Admitted

Germany, however, knows—even the German press now must admit it—that the military situation on the Russian Front is serious, that terror rule at home only prevents any expressions of discontent on a large scale, and that the perplexity of persons in control has shown itself in a series of conferences and public meetings all of which have had as their agenda the "maintenance of the home front in total war." Nazi spokesmen like Robert Ley still shout, "Victory will be ours," but it is evident that the majority of Germans are convinced the war cannot be won and that short of something miraculous, it already is lost.

In fact, military defeats, the blockade, war weariness, and disillusionment have led to hopelessness and overstrain in Germany today as a quarter of a century ago.

It is dangerous, however, to assume that history is going to repeat itself yet awhile. The following differences between 1918 and today inside Germany are significant:

1. Confusion prevails in German thought today. It is questionable whether any but senior members of the Officers Corps could enforce German capitulation, and as long as there is hope of a change on the Russian front, they will hold on.

2. The concept of "legality" is strong in this section of the population and there is no person like the Italian King through whom they can capitulate just now.

3. The general population outside Nazi Party circles shows unbelievable apathy and such conditions do not produce revolution. In fact, like the Italians with Fascism, the Germans find it hard to conceive life without Naziism.

4. The Germans in general would agree to an armistice only if convinced a better, state of affairs result than now. Operating against this are fear of Allied retribution and of what the millions of foreign workers in their midst might do.

5. Hitler destroyed all political parties except the Nazi Party and the trade unions which played a great role in preparing the armistice in 1918.

Collapse Not Imminent

Under the conditions indicated even in this brief summary, it is clear that total collapse yet is some way off, but German leaders certainly are unhappy. Their concern regarding the results of the Moscow conference, which has been evident in press comments on that affair, is indicated further by current news that German diplomatic representatives in Lisbon and Athens have been recalled to Berlin and the Bulgarian Premier and Foreign Minister also invited to meet Hitler to discuss present developments.

Amid these uncertainties, Herr Himmler has not been inactive in attempts to consolidate his own power against any opposing groups.

Significant in this connection is the sudden rise to popularity of Albert Ganzenmüller, State Secretary and Deputy Director General in the Reich Railroad Ministry. He is little known to the outside world, but may play a significant role in the next few months, not so much in open politics as behind the scenes.

Herr Ganzenmüller is played up as the "most unbureaucratic man in the Reich, a man of deeds, not words," and it is hinted he obviously is such a "total political soldier" as to fight to the end in Germany's cause.

Herr Himmler knows that transport may play a decisive role in internal developments should unrest arise and therefore wants his own man in such a key position. Herr Ganzenmüller's rise to power is significant. He is an intimate in the circle around SS Chief Himmler and belonged to Munich radical circles from which highest SS leaders have sprung.

His achievements also are significant. Herr Ganzenmüller was responsible for the organization of the transport side of the German march into Austria in 1938. Early in this war he co-ordinated in the Reichsbahn the different railroad systems of the occupied territories. On May 28, 1942, he organized transport in the first German winter campaign against Russia. He organized the taking over of plunder in rolling stock from European railroads. He co-operated with Herr Himmler in the mass evacuation of the Jews from Occupied Europe to the east. He organized transport of evacuees from Allied bombings. When evacuation from the east front became necessary, he again played a major role.

Controls Transport

Although Julius Dorpmüller is still Director-General of the Reich's transport, Herr Ganzenmüller really controls it. When the Reichswehr has to retreat and when unrest occurs on the home front, control of the Reichsbahn will be essential for whatever clique rules Germany. Herr Himmler sees in Herr Ganzenmüller important support in the struggle against military circles, for without the Reichsbahn, how can front-line troops get supplies or return home?

It is significant also that Herr Ganzenmüller has had experience in technical transport developments, which are vital in times of unrest. He is credited with the perfection of "speedy freight trains" which are capable of being transformed easily into passenger trains. These could make quick transport for SS shock troops in case of need. Also he has used effectively transportable railroad stations—set up where stations were bomber—for evacuees, but also important if SS troops want to arrive in force outside the towns where unrest is rife.

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Nazis Blame Allies in Norway Crisis

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Germany shows no intention of relaxing its grip on occupied Norway.

Authentic information gathered by the Norwegian Government here indicates new barracks are being built, more divisions are being trained, attempts are being made to construct a transportation network along the north shore.

Although the Germans have shifted troops in and out of Norway heretofose, the best information is that sufficient replacements always have been sent in—some for training, it is true—to keep the strength at about 10 divisions.

Whether Hitler's recent reverves may require a substantial movement out of Norway was an unanswered question.

There was some speculation over increased troop movements through Oslo, taken by some as an indication the Germans might be moving back into continental Europe.

Not so, said Norwegian intelligence officers. The troops proved to be the usual number going home on leave.

Traveled in Small Groups

Hitherto they had traveled over Swedish railways and by ferry into Denmark, in groups of 200 to 300—barely noticeable.

But when Sweden clamped down on the use of its railroads, the Germans concentrated several thousand soldiers at Oslo for the less frequent trips to the continent.

However, the Norwegians say, Sweden has interpreted liberally the definition of war materials, and its railways still carry materials to build barracks; gasoline for plane bases and motor torpedo boat concentrations, and cement for gun emplacements.

Three times a week, the Norwegians say, 30 and 40-car trains travel the "horse-shoe" route from Trondheim into Sweden and then northwestward to Narvik.

At least 39 tank cars loaded with gasoline are carried weekly over the route. The Germans explain that gasoline and oil are for Norwegian fishermen, but Norwegians know the quota given the boats is a small proportion.

Prepared for Invasion

Meanwhile, fortifications of possible invasion points goes on apace. Boedoe, south of Narvik, now has a deep antitank ditch eight yards wide dug directly from the harbor area straight through the town.

In the town and on the hills back of it, gun emplacements and pillboxes for heavy machine guns are everywhere.

"The whole of Boedoe is regarded as a fortress, employing not only compulsorily conscripted Norwegian workers but also Polish, Russian, and French prisoners," one Norwegian officer said.

The German Air Force Headquarters has moved out of Oslo and the German Naval Staff was reported preparing to move to the mountains east of Oslo, where huge shelters were dynamited out of the crags.

In order to improve air defense for convoys from Oslo to Denmark, the Germans have resumed work on a large airfield at Rygge, south of Moss, a 4,000-acre plant. In their haste they are putting down corduroy runways—timber instead of concrete.

Norway Takes Steps To Punish Traitors

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 6

The Norwegian Government-in-exile has apopinted Andreas Aulie, one of Norway's foremost criminal experts, as Chief of Police charged with the responsibility of rounding up traitors when the homeland is cleared of Germans, it was announced today.

Inquiry by Nazis

By Religious News Service

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 6—Nazi authorities are making an extensive investigation of all Christian youth organizations in Norway.

The inquiry is being conducted by head officials of Nazi youth groups, who have expressly ordered that the investigations be kept secret.

House Gets Resolve On President-Elect

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Representative John C. Kunkel (R) of Pennsylvania offered a resolution yesterday to provide that the President elected next year "associate himself with the Government" immediately.

The resolution said:

"It is the sense of the Congress that, in the event any person is elected in 1944 to the office of President to succeed the incumbent President, such President-elect shall be associated with the Government at the earliest possible date after such election in a capacity that will best insure continuity of action in the war effort, a consistent policy in our foreign affairs, and the establishment of a just and enduring peace."

By Martin Ebon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Latest advices from underground sources indicate that the Norwegians are prepared to break into open rebellion as soon as their exile Government in London tells them the time is propitious.

German knowledge of this state of affairs can perhaps be seen in the fact that Norway's whole Nazi-controlled press has just concluded an intense propaganda campaign. Extreme efforts were made to convince the Norwegians that the Allies and not the Germans were responsible for the war and for the present sorry conditions in Norway.

It is extremely doubtful, however, whether many were convinced.

Attempting to counteract comparisons between Norway's before" and "after" the German occupation, many newspapers printed facsimiles of prewar reports on unemployment, lockouts, and strikes.

Stating that wages of several groups of workers are now lower than they were during the corresponding months of 1940, a writer in Fritt Folk admits that the food situation is deteriorating. "In addition to this," the paper states, "fish supplies for larger industrial towns, including Oslo, recently failed catastrophically."

Blame Put on Allies

"Simultaneously," the article continues, "working hours have gradually increased and the greatest demands are made on the individual's working capacity." Suggesting that all this is the Allies' fault, the writer says:

"It is superfluous to discuss who bears the responsibility for this unhappy development. The main thing is the undeniable fact that the occupying power and the Norwegian workers have a common interest in desiring to change this deplorable situation. It is not easy for the ordinary man to understand what total war means and Norwegians generally show very little understanding."

Throwing an interesting sidelight on the present attitude of Norway's population, the article finds that "formerly, one might sit behind the front and let emotions dictate one's thoughts and acts, but today only paid spies do that."

The Nazi-inspired article then warns the population of Norway that, if it does not change its present attitude of defiance, it may well share the fate of Northern Italy, which faces total war.

Warns of Total War

"Today," the writer says, "the decisive question is: In which power sphere do we live? That decides where, in the present struggle, our interests lie. Total war has its special law, which must be followed, whether willingly or unwillingly. Transfer of our power sphere through war means total destruction, as has been newly demonstrated in Italy. Destruction of our power sphere also means the destruction of everything within it, regardless of personal sympathies."

"The present food shortages," the article continues, "is a direct result of Allied warfare, and any attempt to improve it is therefore a pro-German and anti-British act. Everybody who complains about the food situation and who demands improvements in reality demonstrates for Germany."

The editorial concludes with the allegation that "England and the other Allies desire to maintain or aggravate the present untenable social conditions in Norway, whereas Germany desires a radical change and improvement."

Labor Service Evaded

How unsuccessful such German-inspired appeals for collaboration really are, when it comes to everyday life in Norway, is indicated by continued successful evasion of the Nazi-directed Labor Service.

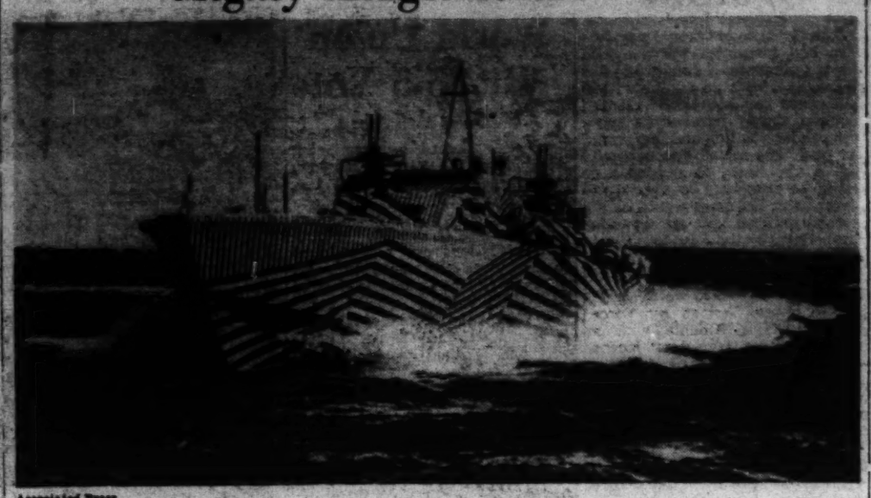
The Stockholms Tidningen, as quoted by the Office of War Information, recently reported that several Norwegian women who were about to be conscripted for Labor Service, had informed the authorities that they already had accepted "voluntary agricultural work," which enabled them to avoid labor service.

Nazi authorities discovered, however, that these women "had not done agricultural work, but had merely lived as paying guests on farms. Later, they paid the farmers to receive certificates which stated that they had done agricultural work." The Germans then ordered that only certificates would be valid that had been approved by so-called Agricultural Inspectors. But that, too, did not help much, because Norwegian inspectors issued numerous certificates which made evasion of the Labor Service possible.

On the whole, the Germans have not succeeded in halting the passive sabotage which is now conducted in Norway and which has enabled several thousands of compulsorily conscripted Norwegians to escape labor mobilization.

More serious opposition also continues, resulting in recent changes in the German-dictated Norwegian Military Code. This code now applies to civilians throughout the country. Vague charges such as "not carrying out one's duty" can now be made the basis for the capital penalty. According to a German announcement, this change has been made to make it possible that "action can be taken against elements dangerous to the State and against people who undermine the respect due the authorities."

'Mighty Midget of the Fleet'



Associated Press

PT Boat Newly Camouflaged to Deceive Foe

Newly camouflaged to deceive enemy gunners, this American PT boat carries the heaviest armament of any ship in the United States Navy for its size. Eighty feet in length, it carries four torpedoes, depth charges, and rapid-fire guns.

Russian Share in Invasion Rumored in London Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 6—Will the proposed Anglo-American cross-channel invasion of the continent become a tripartite affair bringing in the Soviets under Gen. George C. Marshall as supreme commander?

As at present planned the invasion from the west is to be almost exclusively an Anglo-American affair with perhaps a token French force.

The planning for this final attack is in the hands of the joint Anglo-American staff set up here some months ago which only awaits the arrival of General Marshall to come officially into being.

This staff, like that of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in Algiers, is closely "interleaved" as Prime Minister Winston Churchill put it. Staff members are understood to be working in the closest and friendliest collaboration throughtout.

The planners are preparing to deal not only with the strictly military side of the eventual invasion, but also with various civilian aspects of the problems which are bound to arise as the occupied countries of the continent are liberated.

Greater Co-operation Assured

Since the striking success of the tripartite conference at Moscow there have been reports here that the Soviets themselves are now prepared to participate in some kind of "interleaved" staff co-operation which General Eisenhower developed to such perfection at Algiers.

In fact it has actually been suggested in the press here that a three-cornered General Staff, including Russians as well as British and Americans, will be set up to carry out the cross-channel invasion. The view in more authoritative circles here, however, is that this is an exaggeration.

While greater co-operation with the Soviet General Staff is taken for granted following the Moscow meeting, this is expected to take shape through the European Advisory Commission, now sitting in London, which will be able to keep in constant and close touch with the General Staff of the Supreme Allied Commander.

Although there has been no official announcement yet there is a growing tendency here to take for granted that this Supreme Commander will be General Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, and that his place at Washington will be taken by General Eisenhower.

Use Different Methods

The question has already been here of how will General Marshall compare with General Eisenhower as Supreme Allied Commander in this theater? The answer is that he is expected to attain the same unity by a completely different method.

General Eisenhower in Algiers has to a considerable extent functioned as a sort of strategic chairman, holding a stern balance between the British and Americans and refusing to tolerate any bias either anti-British or anti-American on the part of any member of his "interleaved" staff.

General Marshall, on the contrary, according to those who know him best, follows a rather different system. He simply refuses to let the question either of personalities or nationalities enter into the picture.

He looks at each matter as it arises not from an American nor, of course, from an English viewpoint, but simply from the viewpoint of its contribution to total victory. And he insists that every member of his Joint Staff shall approach all strategic and priority questions with this same attitude.

Especially if, as now appears probable, General Eisenhower is replaced by General Sir Harold Alexander as Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean area, General Marshal is sure of a genuinely warm welcome if and when he comes to take over command for a British-based invasion of the continent.

U. S. Troops Pour In

It is no secret that there was considerable concern here when it was thought that there might be two American Supreme Commanders in European theaters. But if there is a changeover to a British staff in the Mediterranean this objection disappears.

But General Marshall's warmest welcome of all will come from the thousands of American soldiers now pouring into this country.

It has just been announced in Parliament that American military authorities have had to request the British to provide further accommodation for these American troops.

This is an indication of the way in which American forces are gathering here in growing numbers at a rate which before long will remove the invasion from the category of a future prospect and make it an imminent possibility.

Allies Hold Initiative on All Fronts

Continued from Page 1

what has become a Red Army classic. While their campaign in the Nogaisk Steppe was a thundering success, their attempts to pinch off the German sack inside the Dnieper bend has been held up at Krivoi Rog for three weeks by stubborn German resistance.

Soviet Reasoning

They have faced such temporary stalemates before and always met them by new attacks at points probably weakened to make possible the other stand. Kiev presumably was the weakened point. The results of the first attack seemed to justify this assumption. If a major break is achieved there it will turn the German defense of Krivoi Rog into futility.

The importance of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's break-through the Massico-Vasto line in Italy lies in the danger which a too-long delay on that line presented to the general Anglo-American strategic plan. The advance had to be pushed on toward Rome to make the main purpose of the Italian campaign realizable. Airfields in the Foggia-Naples area are too near to the front to be usable by big bombers. Until they are so usable, air attacks on Southern Germany—as witness this week's attack on Wiener Neustadt—still must come from Africa. Therefore, if the existing forces in Italy had been delayed it ultimately would have been necessary to assign more forces to that theater, thus reducing those available for the big push across the Channel.

It was a danger which loomed large a week ago, but which seems to have been dispelled largely this week. General Eisenhower has been expected to keep the German retreat in Italy rolling with what he has on hand. He lost his momentum for a short period, but now has regained it.

The only comfort the Germans could find anywhere was in the fact that their powerful fighter defense of Schweinfurt in mid-Octobeh had won them a two-week respite from a major bombing. The toll of 60 of our big bombers which they took in that great air battle undoubtedly had much to do with the two-week lull, and also with the fact that when the attack was resumed it was only over the fringes of Germany. The attempt to penetrate into the heart of the enemy was too costly to repeat at frequent intervals and the United States Eighth Air Force operated this week only under cover of fighters.

Bomber Range Restricted

This does not rule out other deep penetrations when the target is important enough to justify such costs. But it does appear to mean that the truly effective range of the heavy bombers is now, in general, restricted to the range of the long-range escorts. Their value as a means of reducing loss was heavily underlined by this week's operations. The attacks were in major force. There were reportedly up to 700 heavy bombers in the Wilhelmshaven operation, and another 700 over Gelsenkirchen and Münster. The RAF night foray against Cologne and Düsseldorf probably approached a thousand.

The full loss score is not in at this writing, but the total for all combined United States and British air operations over Europe up to Nov. 5 was only 42, which is heartenningly low by comparison with what has gone before.

The Japanese naval failure at Empress Augusta Bay would make the fall of Rabaul something well within the field of foreseeable attainment, unless the Japanese can replace the severe losses they have sustained there in recent air attacks. This they are evidently doing, to judge from reports of several convoys all headed for the Rabaul area from the base at Truk.

There are between 30,000 and 40,000 Japanese troops on the island. That would seem a big barrier before Rabaul. But if the Japanese Navy can be prevented from supplying, reinforcing, or withdrawing them they cease to be anything more than a nuisance. The whole operation at Empress Augusta Bay suggests the strategy by which we finally may break loose from the tedious process of "island-to-island crawling."

We went in there with small force. The major purpose is to build an air strip. If it is built and put into operation it will give a very few of our soldiers a strategic power greater than the many more Japanese on the same island. The technique makes it possible to by-pass big Japanese ground forces which lose their power if cut away from the network of Japanese naval support.

Carols and Jokes For Boys Overseas

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Nov. 5 (AP)—A million dollars worth of entertainment will assemble Saturday night to sing carols and tell Yuletide jokes to every American boy in service overseas.

The Hollywood Victory Committee said today the hour-long program will be recorded and distributed by the War Department to be broadcast on camp loudspeakers, short wave or local radio stations wherever American troops are on Christmas Day. It will not be radiocast Saturday.

Famine Relief in India Tied To Long-Range Food Plan

BOMBAY, Nov. 6 (AP)—To help alleviate India's famine Canada has offered a gift of 100,000 tons of wheat, the Indian Government announced yesterday. The offer is subject to availability of shipping.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 6—The most constructive outcome of the full-day debate in the House of Commons on the Bengal famine is a greater realization in Britain that India's food problem goes far beyond its present deplorable emergency.

Need for long-term planning of the great new food drive, not only in India but throughout the world, crystallized out of this debate. The Secretary of State for India, Mr. Leopold S. Amery, admitted that while India's population has increased by 60,000,000 in the past 12 years, food production per head has decreased in Bengal by 25 per cent during the last generation.

Mr. Amery recalled recent statements by Britain's Food Minister, Lord Woolton, and the United States Vice-President, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, to the effect that civilization is running into a world food shortage and that food will be the dominating problem of the world in 1944.

Energetic Action Demanded

During the Commons debate a renewed pledge was made in behalf of the British Government that Britain accepts responsibility for seeing India through this famine and preventing further food crises.

Meanwhile, individual Members of Parliament and a great part of the press and public here have made it plain to the British Government that they feel Britain's responsibility acutely and are looking for more energetic measures from Westminster and Whitehall.

A great speedup of improvement in Indian agricultural methods is looked for, as well as more effective direction by the Central Government of control of prices and distribution.

Another lesson which seems to have emerged even clearer from the famine debate is that any real solution of India's political impasse must come through greater Indian unity rather than through any lesser solution involving disintegration into smaller units.

All-India Solution

Britain thus reaffirms its long-standing aim of nothing short of an all-India solution.

On the question of responsibility for the present Bengal famine, the Commons was severely critical of the British Government's handling of the situation, in which it echoed the feeling of a considerable section of the British press and a large section of British public opinion.

Mr. Amery told the Commons that vitamins are now being rushed to India by air. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Anderson, assured Members that adequate shipping is being found for bulk foods. The British Government calculates that enough food will now be available, but distribution will be the main problem.

Meanwhile, Mr. Amery admitted that for two months a thousand persons have perished from starvation each week in Calcutta—probably more in other parts of Bengal—and that "there will be for some time no diminution in loss of life until the organization for distribution has effectively covered the whole ground."

Sir George Schuster, Liberal, one-time finance member of the Viceroy's Council in New Delhi, charged Mr. Amery with not having discharged his responsibility properly.

He said the India Office in Whitehall was asking for inflation trouble when it greatly increased the wartime income of some Indians without drawing off more of it through taxes.

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Soldier School Plan Gains Ground

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—The president-appointed Armed Forces Committee on Postwar Education is maturing plans rapidly to assure that when Johnny—or Mary—comes marching home from war, he or she may catch up on missed educational opportunities, at Government expense.

President Roosevelt transmitted the Committee's special report to Congress Oct. 27, strongly urging the lawmakers to provide funds for a major portion of the postwar education of demobilized soldiers and sailors at the war's end. There is evidence that Congress will do so.

Meanwhile, appropriate agencies of the Army and Navy are finding out in detail what are the postwar educational aspirations of the men, and women, in the services, and the co-operation of various educational groups and associations has been enlisted to help prepare for this sizable postwar educational venture.

As the President's plan stands now, it is proposed that when young Americans quit fighting, they may take a year in school or college at Government expense. Students with special aptitudes may obtain a full four years of college or professional training. Those more eager to get jobs and "settle down" may have a quicker dash through a vocational school or obtain factory training for better jobs.

High Level of Literacy

The prime purpose of the program is to maintain at high point the levels of literacy and intelligence in the United States. It is realized that the war cut off thousands of college and high school careers. It is proposed that the postwar restore them.

Beyond that, the ambitious venture promises a new chance to capable young men and women whose educational ambitions have been thwarted by a lack of money. And the opportunities will be no less applicable to the Army semi-illiterate who for the first time has acquired a thirst for knowledge. The plan will apply equally to mountaineers without "book-larnin" and to college graduates who may wish to do a post-graduate year in business law or chemical research.

Simultaneously, the government planners are counting on this $1,000,000,000 educational project to slow the speed of Army and Navy demobilizations, thus giving industry a longer opportunity to absorb the thousands of new job-seekers who will come pouring from the service ranks. While affording veterans a more leisurely opportunity of adjusting themselves to civilian living, it will at the same time ease the industrial transition from war to peace.

Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborne, Director of the Army's Special Service Division and Chairman of the Armed Forces Committee, figures that it will cost less to send the veterans to school than to keep them for a slow service demobilization. They figure the cost of a year in school at $900 a person, while a year in the Army or Navy would cost $1,500.

$1,000,000,000 Expense

Out of an Army and Navy of 12,000,000 men and women, a minimum of 1,000,000 is expected to be interested in getting more schooling for one year. About 200,000 of these, it is believed, would persevere through a second year and 150,000 through to four full years of college. To take care of all of these—providing tuition, fees, and allowances, would cost the Government around $1,000,000,000, a big sum but only four tenths of 1 per cent of what is being spent for the Army and Navy in 1942-44.

Moreover, it is unofficially suggested that the availability of worthwhile opportunities for education may cut down the pressure for veterans' fees and soldier's bonuses.

As presently contemplated, under the plan any man or woman who emerges from any branch of the armed service with an honorable discharge after six months of service could have one year of additional education. Whether the sailor, Wac, Wave or Marine continued into a second, third, or fourth year would depend on aptitude shown during the first year.

The Government would pay tuition and fees, plus $50 a month for maintenance, if single, and $75 if married, with an additional $10 allowance for each child. If the veteran simply enrolled in part-time classes, tuition and fees would be paid. The school chosen would be in the State of residence or could be elsewhere by special arrangement. Entrance would be via special uniform tests approved for the colleges by the American Council on Education, and for secondary schools by the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Check on Ability

They would take into account not only the subjects studied before enlistment, but special training in the Army and the Armed Forces Institute, plus what he had learned in the field.

Aware of scholastic suspicions that the Federal Government is plotting to take over the schools, the Armed Forces Committee has specified that Washington's chief job would be to see that the money was spent thriftily. Tuition and fees would go directly to the schools, and maintenance grants to the individuals. The educational institutions would guide the students, pass on qualifications for admission, and report progress to the states, which would see that individual veterans were informed of opportunities awaiting them and otherwise oversee functions.

Co-operatives Plan World Celebration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Observance of the centennial of the Rochdale Co-operative, established in a little "old weaver's shop" in Toad Lane, Manchester, Eng., in 1844, will be opened with a nation-wide radiocast over the Blue Network, on Saturday, Dec. 18, from 10:45 to 11 p. m., Eastern War Time, it was announced here today. The radiocast will be a curtain-raiser for the year-long observance of the centennial by co-operative organizations throughout the world during 1944.

Dr. James P. Warbasse, founder and formerly President of the Co-operative League, and I. H. Hull, President of National Co-operatives, Inc., will take part in the centennial radiocast.

Senate Backs World Union By 85-5 Vote

Continued from Page 1

tion, strengthened by unmincing words from the Pact of Moscow, only three Republicans and two Democrats voted "no," with one absent Progressive (La Follette) paired against it.

In this latter group, now reduced to five, was Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California, last of the "little band of willful men" who fought the League of Nations; Henrik Shipstead (R) of Minnesota and William Langer (R) of North Dakota, and Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina.

Indisposed, and taking the floor against the advice of his doctors, Senator Johnson pleaded with his colleagues to stay out of world affairs.

"God preserve us in the days that are to come," Senator Johnson whispered. "I know what they will bring. I have been through such. But God be good to us and permit us to resist and permit us to be the country we have been."

"Heart to Our Allies"

Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Majority Leader, said it was the first time in history the Senate had ever moved to shape the peace before the end of hostilities, and its action should "give heart to our Allies."

Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, first to propose Senate indorsement of the Pact of Moscow, said the resolution "writes victory at the end of the last chapter of the diplomatic phase of this global war."

Neither the present Minority Leader, Senator Charles McNary of Oregon, nor Senators David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts and Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, who had voted with Senator Johnson against "Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations" in 1919-1920, voted with the Californian against the Connally resolution today.

Nor did Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, grandson of the late Henry Cabot Lodge, who led the anti-League fight 25 years ago, side with Senator Johnson today. But Senator La Follette, son of "Fighting Bob" La Follette, who had voted with Senator Johnson in 1919-20, opposed today's resolution, holding it a mistake to attempt to declare American postwar policy at this time.

Moscow Thesis Added

The opening three paragraphs of the resolution comprise the full text of the original Connally resolution, as drafted Oct. 19 by a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee and approved Oct. 21 by a 20-to-2 vote of the full committee. The resolution was thereupon cabled to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at Moscow.

The fourth paragraph, lifted bodily from the Moscow four-power declaration in which it constituted Article IV, was added to the resolution Wednesday as a result of pressure for the resolution's amplification that developed immediately after the Moscow conference results were announced.

At the final vote all Senators were either present or accounted for. In addition to the 51 Democrats and 34 Republicans voting for the resolution, five Senators, ill or "unavoidably absent," were announced as favoring the resolution. These included Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, and Homer T. Bone of Washington (Democrats), and Styles Bridges of New Hampshire (Republican). Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada was paired for the resolution against Senator La Follette, who is ill.

The resolution as adopted reads:

"Resolved: That the war against all our enemies be waged until complete victory is achieved.

"That the United States co-operate with its comrades-in-arms in securing a just and honorable peace.

"That the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world.

"That the Senate recognizes the necessity of there being established at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

"That, pursuant to the Constitution of the United States, any treaty made to effect the purposes of this resolution, on behalf of the Government of the United States with any other nation or any association of nations, shall be made only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur."

Senate Roll Call

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Here is the roll call by which the Senate adopted 85 to 5 yesterday the postwar policy resolution favoring establishment of a general international organization with power to prevent aggression and preserve the future peace of the world:

For the resolution (85).

Democrats for—Andrews, Bankhead, Barkley, Bilbo, Byrd, Caraway, Chandler, Chavez, Clark (Idaho), Clark (Mo.), Connally, Downey, Eastland, Ellender, George, Gerry, Gillette, Green, Guffey, Hatch, Hayden, Hill, Johnson (Colo.), Kilgore, Lucas, Maloney, Maybank, McClellan, McFarland, McKellar, Mead, Murdock, Murray, O'Daniel, O'Mahoney, Overton, Pepper, Radcliffe, Russell, Scrugham, Smith, Stewart, Thomas (Okla.), Thomas (Utah), Truman, Tunnell, Tydings, Van Nuys, Wagner, Wallgren, Walsh (51).

Republicans for—Aiken, Austin, Ball, Barbour, Brewster, Brooks, Buck, Burton, Bushfield, Butler, Capper, Danaher, Davis, Ferguson, Gurney, Hawkes, Holman, Lodge, McNary, Millikin, Moore, Nye, Reed, Revercomb, Robertson, Taft, Thomas (Idaho), Tobey, Vandenberg, Wherry, White, Wiley, Willis, Wilson (34).

Against the resolution (5).

Democrats against—Reynolds, Wheeler (2).

Republicans against—Johnson (Calif.), Langer, Shipstead (3).

The following pair was announced:

McCarran, Democrat (for), and La Follette, Progressive (against).

Not voting but announced as favoring the resolution: Bailey, Bone and Glass, Democrats, and Bridges, Republican.

Woman Carries the Mail

Wide World

This Is No Postman's Holiday

Mrs. Marion Blaisdell is shown walking along a mail route in Maryland with Edgar L. Crabill, postman. She is trying out to see whether she can "take" the walking with heavy mail bags. If she can, she is slated for a job.

'Secret' B-29 Bomber Unwrapped by Army

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 6

The Army's worst-kept secret, the new Boeing B-29 heavy bomber, finally emerged Nov. 4 from under wraps.

It is all right now to say there is a B-29.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, Air Forces Chief, let the cat out of the bag in a speech last Dec. 13.

Two weeks later a group of reporters got a complete description of the new superbomber during a visit to Wright Field, Ohio. They were not permitted to write anything about it, and didn't.

But in May, Executive Vice-Chairman Charles E. Wilson of the War Production Board, referred to scheduled production of the new superbomber; the Army weekly "Yank" mentioned it, and named it B-29, in July; General Arnold wrote around the subject again in an article for the magazine Army Ordnance; an aviation magazine came out in print with it in August; Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker told all at a conference in India.

Pink New Director Of Rent Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Appointment of Louis H. Pink, formerly State Superintendent of Insurance and now President of the Associated Hospital Service of New York, as Director of the New York Defense Rental Area was announced by the Regional Office of Price Administration here today. Mr. Pink will have full charge of the rent control program that went into effect in New York City and Nassau and Suffolk Counties on Nov. 1.

Mr. Pink, Chairman of the Board of the National Public Housing Conference, will be sworn in on Nov. 8 and will assume his new duties immediately thereafter. It was indicated that he would stay with the OPA only until the rent control machinery is functioning smoothly.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator, hailed the appointment of Mr. Pink.

Prices and Your Purse: Coal Ceiling May Rise

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 6

Look for an increase in the price of coal soon, now that the Government has granted miners $1.75 more a day. OPA is expected to raise the coal ceiling to allow for the increased production cost.

Emergency Coal

Price doesn't bother most people as much as lack. Emergency shipments of coal have already been sent into Michigan, Hampton Roads, Va., Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and to Akron, Bucyrus, and Youngstown, Ohio, and to numerous other places where people are actually suffering from the cold already this winter.

No Apologies

With coal growing short, the Petroleum Administration for War refuses to make apologies for advising householders to convert from oil to coal last winter.

"There is every prospect that the shortage of home heating oils will continue," says PAW.

Ration Dates:

Brown stamps (meats and fats): G and H remain valid through Dec. 4. J becomes valid Nov. 7 and remains valid through Dec. 4.

Blue stamps (canned goods, jellies, etc.): X, Y, and Z remain valid through Nov. 20.

Green stamps: A, B, and C remain valid through Dec. 20.

Sugar: Stamp 29 in Book 4 will be good for five pounds of sugar through Jan. 15.

Shoes: Stamp 18 in Book 1 and Stamp 1 on the "Airplane" sheet in Book 3 valid indefinitely.

Gasoline: In 17 States of Eastern shortage area A-6 coupons are valid through Nov. 8. In States outside the Eastern shortage area A-8 coupons are valid through Nov. 202.

Consumer Survey

Seven thousand households will be "guinea pigs" in a survey of civilian requirements. Housewives will be asked to answer questions about the availability of 115 kinds of household goods ranging from bobby pins to garbage cans.

Chief question to be answered: "What products now in short supply are most needed by the civilian population and is the lack of any specific item seriously affecting health and morale?"

OPA Promise

You can throw Ration Books One and Two away after you've used the last valid stamps—Book Two blue stamps X, Y, and Z, good for processed foods through Nov. 20, and Book One stamp 18, good for shoes until further notice.

OPA promises: "These covers will not be used again for rationing purposes and, when the stamps contained in them expire, they will cease to have any value for the owner."

Eggs May Drop

Eggs are scheduled to come down in price about now. Reason—the number of layers on farms has begun to increase seasonally, as pullets from this year's record hatch are added to laying flocks.

Patience

It will be several weeks before 2,790,000 cases of canned peaches, peas, and tomato catsup, released by the Government this week, reach your grocery shelves.

Christmas Lights

Even if you live in one of the new "brownout" areas don't plan on an outside Christmas tree this year.

Though the Government contemplates no mandatory order on the subject, it reminds people that electric light bulbs are short and electricity, at its peak consumption in midwinter, is needed to run war plants.

'Black Market' Blamed

Eastern gasoline reserves are not being built up as rapidly as Petroleum Administrator Ickes had planned. One big reason is the "black market"—people buying gasoline without coupons.

Some Shoes Off List

Rubber soled gym and tennis shoes have been taken off the ration list but try and find them!

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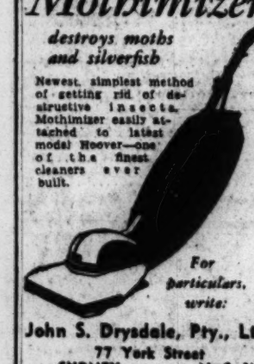
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Items of Repertoire

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

With less enthusiasm than for the Tudor ballets one reviews the other new productions on Ballet Theater's fall schedule at the Metropolitan Opera House, items which will soon be seen on the company's cross-country tour.

Following as it did the tragic narrative, "Romeo and Juliet," and the psychological comedy, "Dim Luster," (for the writer's first viewing) David Lichine's "Fair at Sorochinsk" seemed more like so much balderdash than it might otherwise have done.

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Set and costumed by Nicolas Remisoff, it is a compote of Old Russia with syrup of American musical. Dolin was clever in his role of a toe-dancing devil in a red coat. There were some wonderful presatki (the squatting steps) and presorki (when hands meet feet sideways in mid-air), some truly spectacular executions of the latter by one who may have been Rex Cooper. Eglevsky's long legs served admirably their dancing purpose. There was vigorous dancing by Jerome Robbins, Richard Reed and John Kriza as gypsies, and good work by Michael Kidd, who notably dances with his whole body.

What seems to happen is that the Witch Khivria (Lucia Chase) and Red Coat (Dolin) are up to no good. They harass Khivria's beautiful young stepdaughter, Parassia (Margaret Banks) and her sweetheart, Gritzko (Eglevsky), particularly among the other villagers. When Red Coat pulls the pasteboard moon out of the sky things look pretty dark as the villains make off, resumably on broomsticks. Then comes the witches' jive session on Bald Mountain, with the final triumph of innocence.

This is an embellished adaptation of Gogol's "Fair at Sorochinsk" and other tales, the music an adaptation of Moussorgsky's opera score by Antal Dorati, and the whole an adaptation of Lichine's conglomerate impressions of his storied motherland and the home of his new foster-uncle. There is nothing wrong with the subject; myth and legend are always acceptable in certain types of ballet —when they aren't smothered.

To be entirely fair, these cluttered ballets often straighten themselves out after repeated performances, and viewings. And so one may look charitably at them, as one must at Massine's overthronged "Mademoiselle Angot," which again is too much of too little, to rather diddling music arranged by Efrem Kurtz and orchestrated by Richard Mohaupt from various Lecocq scores. The divagations of the plot, which are supposed to follow that of the operetta, are just too involved to try to elucidate here. The scenery and costumes are by Mstislav Doboujinsky, and the total effect is strongly Technicolor, that is blurred rather than sharp-edged of line.

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Massine's taut, electric identity was almost lost (to this writer) in the (intentionally) ill-fitting breeches of the clowning Barber; somebody (probably Dmitri Romanoff) wandered on in the mask of Der Rosenkavalier's Baron Ochs; Janet Reed (billed as Nora Kaye) played the Soubrette with flair.

The plaint is, not that it is inscrutable or strange, which it could better be and is not, but a completely commonplace, materially elaborate muddle. Or so it seems at first viewing. Meanwhile Massine's once frowned-upon "Aleko," simplified and strengthened, is gaining ground. Lichine's "Helen of Troy" has also been improved. Who knows? Perhaps all that is needed is retakes to turn these new ballets into good entertainment.

A confectionary little souvenir of Czechoslovakia is the revived "Slavonika," originally done by Vania Psota, and revised by Yura Lazovsky, both now in the Army. White lace curtains drape the proscenium arch and white criss-cross lace forms a fence across the backdrop. The music is from Dvořák, the candy-colored costumes by Alvin Colt. It is very slight, but bright and gay—a pleasant ballet for the children's hours.

As with last season's "Bolero," the entrance of Argentinita and her company in "Pictures of Goya" brings an element quite out of this ballet world—the genuine, not stylized, Spanish dance (in concert form). Created by Argentinita and Pilar Lopez, and danced by them and their partners, José Greco and Manolo Vargas, the appearance is somewhat larger than life. The device of stepping out of a monstrous gilt frame is not very new, but the fluid pictures, based on drawings by Goya, are agreeable. Argentinita is always an agreeable if not a very fiery dancer (Vargas has most of the fire and Pilar Lopez next). Everything is in good taste, and expertly done. The costumes are by her former partner, Federico Rey, now in the Army; the music from Granados's "Goyescas," arranged by Dorati.

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But, one wonders, if straight Spanish dance, why not straight American? If Argentinita and her company can be embraced as welcome guests in the Ballet Theater fold, why not Martha Graham and hers, or Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and theirs, or Hanya Holm and her group? These great American dancers have all produced great theater pieces—at least the first two have, and some of Holm's might prove to be if they were given an opportunity to be seen. Ballet Theater would live up to its original name and meaning if it would become more international in scope, including more of the creative home talent, which in some cases is genius.

To return to the present repertory, the absence of Markova was sorely felt in the white ballets. "Pas de Quatre" received a sadly uninspired performance—all its sly wit slurred over—on one of the three ballet evenings the writer enjoyed. Some roles belong to Markova alone, and Taglioni, from whom she is the artistic descendant, is one of them.

And "Swan Lake!" Flowers do not a ballerina make, nor bravas and cheers, Swan Queen. Rosella Hightower won all of these in plenty for her first Odette (on Oct. 20) but still the esprit was missing. Care should be taken not to rush the rising young Oklahoman to a top she'll be all the finer for climbing to, lest she become a merely virtuoso performer on the way. It is true that she had to bear with the infirmity of Mois Zlatin's pedestrian baton — which may also be why the pas de quatre of cygnets seemed more appallingly literal than ever. In general, the poor old Lake has lost its shimmer. It is more often ridiculous than sublime. Reservations in case of Markova.

Alfredo Valente

André Eglevsky and Margaret Banks
In Ballet Theater's "Fair at Sorochinsk"

U. S. Army Chorus in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Musical history was made in London recently when for the first time an American soldier conducted a symphony orchestra in the Royal Albert Hall. The occasion was a concert given by an American Negro soldier chorus, led by Roland Hayes.

History was made too by the opening item of the program, "Freedom Morning," which had been composed for this concert by Corporal Marc Blitzstein of Philadelphia. The London Symphony Orchestra was directed by Technical Sergeant Hugo Weisgall, of Baltimore. This young conductor and composer had only a short time before directed the British Broadcasting Corporation's Symphony Orchestra in a presentation of his "American Comedy—1943."

Londoners made the most of this opportunity of listening to the Negro spirituals sung by the people who have made them famous. Although many of these songs are well known and loved over here, they have probably never been presented in such a remarkable manner as when this chorus of 200 Negro soldiers, members of aviation engineering battalions building American airdromes in Britain, held the audience spellbound by their singing of such songs as "Steal Away" and "By and By." Roland Hayes led the chorus in several of the spirituals.

A notable item was Earl Robinson's "Ballad for Americans," which the program described as "a thrilling story told to music." The soloist for this ballad was Pfc Kenneth Cantril of Springfield, Mo., who was making his debut on the concert stage, although last year he sang with the St. Louis Municipal Opera.

Etchings in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The fall exhibition of miniature etchings at Mandel's Club Woman's Bureau has been a most interesting event for the last few years—tiny prints by accepted masters at ridiculously small prices; ridiculous, that is, if judged by previous standards, for the very purpose of this exhibition, inaugurated by the Chicago Society of Etchers, was to teach the public that genuine works of art could be bought by anyone.

It would seem now that the artists have profited by their own example, for this year the full-size etching show has been combined with the miniature show and the thirty-fourth annual exhibition of the Chicago Society of Etchers appears in Lilliputian company, with the scale of prices very considerably and sensibly reduced.

The exhibition is a good one. A large proportion of the prints are of much interest and well-known etchers are represented by good examples. Furthermore, the younger generation is showing work of real merit and considerable freshness. There are more mezzotints and aquatints than usually are seen in this exhibition and they are handled with skill. Some of the etchers show both large and small etchings. It will be entertaining for visitors to decide whether these are at their best in the smaller or the larger prints.

C. F. K.

Czech and Soviet Programs

By Oscar Thompson

New York

An all-Czech program and one that was all-Soviet have served their special patriotic purpose and prompted further reflections on the old question of nationalism in music. Carnegie Hall was the scene of both concerts. The Philharmonic-Symphony, conducted by Artur Rodzinski, presented the Czech program in collaboration with the American Friends of Czecho-Slovakia to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Czecho-Slovak Republic. The American-Russian Institute stood sponsor for an evening of unfamiliar music by contemporary Russians.

Just three composers found place on Dr. Rodzinski's Czech list. Two, of course, were the Bohemians of an elder day, Bedřich Smetana and Antonin Dvořák, without whom no concert devoted to the music of their land could be considered representative. The third was the 42-year-old Bohuslav Martinů, who left his native heath for Paris when he was in his early twenties and is now living and composing in New York.

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Mr. Martinů's "Memorial to Lidice" was accorded its first performance. The second to be heard of the series of short works on war subjects commissioned by the League of Composers, it occupied seven and a half minutes, or a little more than twice the time consumed by the first, Bernard Rogers's "Invasion," presented by Dr. Rodzinski several weeks ago. If, as reported, these scores were all expected to come within a five-minute limit, Mr. Martinů went beyond his time. But this is so admirable a score that one could wish it had been extended to twice its length.

The title conveys the import of "Memorial to Lidice." It is an orchestral chant and prayer, free of the theatrical, searchingly sincere. The mood is somber but not depressed, the emotion deep but restrained, the spirit steady and strong. There are short germinal motives on which a sturdy structure is built. The composer's distinctive harmonic gifts and his individual color in orchestration served him well. This may be only a piece d'occasion, but it has qualities that are not found every day in the newer music.

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The all-Soviet program brought to its first concert hearing the new Second Piano Concerto of Dimitri Shostakoviteh. It was played by Vera Brodsky, who recently introduced it on the air. It is a work largely free of tension and classical in its directness. The opening march-like allegretto is expertly developed. The ensuing largo is perhaps over-simplified for sophisticated ears. The final allegro is a set of free variations of a passacaglia character, over-long, but with an impressive close. The sonata is deftly written but not in structure, mood or manner does it depart from tradition.

There were also some Shostakovitch songs of recent composition, of interest chiefly because they were composed to Russian translations of English texts. One was a setting of Shakespeare's Sonnet No. 66, "Tired with all these, for restless death I cry." It has the requisite nobility of mood and there is poignancy in its pianissimo close. Musically, however, it does not seem exceptional. The others were the jingle "The King of France" and—of all things to tempt a Russian composer—the Bobbie Burns "Comin' Thro' the Rye." This has a fetching accompaniment, but it will scarcely replace the old Scottish air that has served sopranos and altos for a century and more. Alexander Kipnis sang this group in the original Russian.

New Devotional Music

A Monthly Review

By Ruth Barrett Arno, A. A. G. O.

Organ Music

Eighteen Compositions, compiled by Robert Elmore. Published by Oliver Ditson Co., (Presser Co., Distributors, Philadelphia). Grade IV-V. **Chancel Echoes**, compiled and arranged by William M. Felton (with Hammond registration). (Philadelphia, Theodore Presser.) Grade IV. **A Master Selection of Compositions**, edited and arranged by Roland Diggle (with Hammond registration). (New York, AMSCO Music Co.) Grade IV-V. Each $1.

These three collections, each maintaining its own individuality, are all valuable to the organist.

The first volume, compiled by Mr. Elmore, is an aggregation of service music chosen from the Ditson catalogue. One will make no mistake in this acquisition. The selection is varied and many of the writers are of today. Represented among them are Voris, Stoughton, Shure, and Diggle. At least nine of the 18 compositions are particularly chosen with the thought of Christmas time. In this group is the Overture from the Christmas Cantata, Bach; "For unto us a child is born," arranged by Harvey Gaul; and "The Shepherds' Pipes and Star," Stcherbatcheff. The remainder are by Best, Candlyn, Marryott, Matthews, Nagle, and McCollin.

It can be said of "Chancel Echoes" that the material may be played by most without much preparation. Of particular interest is the vocal solo, "Alleluia" of Mozart, which is surprisingly bright, and good also to play on the organ. The "Siesta" of Laurens, transposed down to F major, makes an offertory of worth. Transcriptions, too, are found from Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert, and Tchaikovsky. Of especial value to small-church musicians, the volume includes 42 numbers, all of which are transcribed.

Mr. Diggle has given us four worthy settings of his own creating, of well-known themes, making his collection of worth to all organ players. The titles are as follows: "O God our help in ages past," Postlude on St. Gertrude (Onward Christian Soldiers"), "Fantasia on American Airs," and "Christmas Morning" (First Nowell). This last composition is important because of its timely theme and the development as a prelude. The key color and selection of rhythmic motives lends charm and happy diversion.

From "The Creation" of Haydn, a Postlude worth hearing is arranged, whose title is "Achieved is the glorious work." Others to be noted are the Pastorale of Jongen; Fughetta in F. Rheinberger; Prelude Poétique, Bennett; Andante Espressivo, Buck.

In perusing this book, the reviewer is left with an impression of movement, activity and buoyancy. The three organ books will renew quite simply any organist's depleting repertory.

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Pastorale, from "The Messiah" by Handel. Transcribed by R. S. Stoughton. (Boston: A. P. Schmidt. Hammond Registration). Grade IV. $.40. Also published for organ and piano. $.60.

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The Home Forum

Finding Helpers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now is the time to prove what can be accomplished in the way of work well done, even though there may seem to be a dearth of willing workers. Right ideas help us more than anything else, and a fund of these ideas can be found in the family Bible.

The writer once had a task to perform which was part of a larger plan. It was more than she was able to accomplish unaided, so she reached out in prayer to God. Turning to her Bible she read in I Chronicles (28:21), "There shall be with thee for all manner of workmanship every willing skilful man, for any manner of service." These words were the answer to her prayer, and she felt assured that the emergency would be met. Within half an hour there were two qualified workers offering their services, and the work was joyously done within the appointed time.

She had not admitted to herself that the situation was hopeless. She had faith that what it was right to accomplish could be done; that intelligent prayer would be answered. We cannot afford in a single instance to limit or doubt the power of God. Would it be right to admit that "for the duration" the law of God, of right adjustment, of divine fulfillment, ceases to operate? Certainly not! We should refuse to be mesmerized by general human thinking; and in Christian Science we learn how, through faith and understanding, to bring Bible promises into fulfillment in our experience, with benefit for all.

* * *

Let those who wish to bring order to discordant situations turn their thought away from the human picture, and in humble prayer contemplate the orderly unfoldment of God's divine universe. Here He reigns, directs, and governs every idea, and each idea of God fits into the place where it is needed and wanted. In the divine plan there are no overlapping demands, no imposition of burdensome, unreasonable requirements. There are sufficient ideas in the infinite realm of Mind to meet the spiritual demands of Mind. The man of God's creating manifests no selfish human will to thwart or limit the unfoldment of the divine plan. Instead, he contributes joyous co-operation under the law of divine protection and the harmonious control of Spirit. In the spiritual universe there is not too much man power here and too little there, but rather there is the divinely right expression of orderly activity and accomplishment under divine direction everywhere. Efficiency is a quality of Mind ever expressing itself in the real man.

Willing, intelligent, trustworthy service is not limited in God's universe, but is universally manifest. As we learn to regard work and employment from a spiritual rather than a material point of view, often we discern new and desirable qualities in ourselves or in others—latent abilities which replace lack, inactivity, unproductivity. The thought so often voiced that one just cannot get anybody to meet the need should be rejected. Whatever the solution of the human problem, it comes about through a healthy mental attitude of right expectancy based on faith in God's intelligent directing of His universe and man's response to this direction. Christ Jesus said (John 5:17), "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work."

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 124), "Adhesion, cohesion, and attraction are properties of Mind." Therefore there should be no necessity for constant flux and change in employment, which wastes time and brings no real satisfaction. A dictionary definition of "adhesion" is "steady or firm attachment; fidelity," while to cohere is "to be united or connected by some common principle or relationship." So loyalty, faithfulness, and steadiness should characterize the relationship of employer and employee as they work together with a common purpose.

* * *

Several months ago the writer lost a faithful maid because of war conditions. Whatever the readjustment was to be, she knew it must be a right one according to God's law of love, and must bring with it joy and satisfaction. So she began to be glad for every household task she could do herself. Instead of regret over the maid who had left, she opened her thought to Love's possibilities. She found two loyal, kindly helpers who relieved her of the more time-consuming work. The few extra chores still left to do she decided to do with joy. Each day she would ask herself, "What touch of love does my home need today?" And in this spirit the home was kept fresh and orderly with no sense of burden.

Like the householder, the employer can become open-minded, whether he be in defense work, in the armed services, in business, or on the farm. The law of right adjustment and fulfillment operates under all conditions. Gaining a larger vision, a deeper faith, each one can learn to appreciate more fully Mrs. Eddy's words (ibid., p. 310), "So Science reveals Soul as God, untouched by sin and death,—as the central Life and intelligence around which circle harmoniously all things in the systems of Mind."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH"
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

— and —

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"FIVE OWLS": *A Lithograph by Stow Wengenroth*

THIS IS NOT the first time owls have been portrayed in a lithograph by Stow Wengenroth. One print, executed three years ago, showed two birds perched on a branch. Mr. Wengenroth was especially careful in recording markings and texture of the plumage and in defining clearly the large heads and staring black eyes.

"Five Owls" was made last April. The artist indulged in a more imaginative treatment, arranging this owl family in a wide shallow composition. The limbs of the tree show his attentiveness to detail and the owls are characterized in varying attitudes. The granular surface of the lithograph seems peculiarly suited to the atmosphere he meant to create.

The Rain Begins

Now blown trees bend and birds fly slim—
dry leaf and feather—
into a broken sky.
Alone on a flattened hill I lean to the wind,
Watching far rain
move forward in dark planes,
filtered in steel.
The dust smell rises in the running grass
And there is a sharp clean feel
of water on my face
before my hands, stretched out,
sting
with the needles of rain.

GERTRUDE MAY LUTZ

Helfer finden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

JETZT ist die Zeit zu beweisen, was an gutgetaner Arbeit vollbracht werden kann, obgleich es an willigen Arbeitern zu mangeln scheint. Rechte Ideen helfen uns mehr als alles andere, und ein Fonds dieser Ideen ist in der Familienbibel zu finden.

Die Verfasserin dieses Aufsatzes hatte einmal einen Beitrag zur Ausführung eines größeren Plans zu leisten. Es war mehr, als sie ohne Hilfe vollbringen konnte, weshalb sie sich im Gebet an Gott wandte. Als sie ihre Bibel aufschlug, las sie im 1. Buch der Chronik (K. 28, 21): „Es werden mit dir sein zu allem Geschäfte Leute, die willig und weise sind zu allen Ämtern". Diese Worte waren die Erhörung ihres Gebets, und sie war überzeugt, daß dem dringenden Bedürfnis abgeholfen werden wird. Innerhalb einer halben Stunde boten zwei geeignete Arbeiter ihre Dienste an, und die Arbeit wurde in der festgesetzten Zeit freudig vollendet.

Sie hatte den Gedanken, daß die Lage hoffnungslos sei, nicht aufkommen lassen. Sie hatte das Vertrauen, daß das, was zu vollbringen recht war, getan werden konnte; daß verständnisvolles Gebet erhört werden würde. Wir können es uns nicht leisten, die Macht Gottes auch nur in einem einzigen Falle zu begrenzen oder zu bezweifeln. Wäre es recht zuzugeben, daß „für die Dauer des Kriegs" das Gesetz Gottes der rechten Anordnung, der göttlichen Erfüllung zu wirken aufhöre? Gewiß nicht! Wir sollten uns weigern, durch das allgemeine menschliche Denken mesmerisiert zu werden; und in der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir durch Glauben und Verständnis Bibelverheißungen zum Segen aller in unserer Erfahrung in Erfüllung bringen.

* * *

Wer Ordnung in unharmonische Lagen bringen will, muß sein Denken von dem menschlichen Bild wegwenden und in demütigem Gebet die wohlgeordnete Entfaltung des göttlichen Weltalls Gottes nachdenkend betrachten. Hier regiert, leitet und unterweist Er jede Idee, und jede Idee Gottes paßt in den Platz, wo sie gebraucht wird und gewünscht ist. Im göttlichen Plan gibt es keine übergreifenden Forderungen, keine Auferlegung lästiger, unvernünftiger Anforderungen. In dem unendlichen Reich des Gemüts gibt es genug Ideen, den geistigen Forderungen des Gemüts gerecht zu werden. Der Mensch der Schöpfung Gottes bekundet keinen selbstischen menschlichen Willen, die Entfaltung des göttlichen Plans zu vereiteln oder zu begrenzen. Dagegen trägt er unter dem Gesetz des göttlichen Schutzes und der harmonischen Überwachung des Geistes zu freudiger Zusammenarbeit bei. Im geistigen Weltall ist nicht zu viel menschliche Kraft hier und zu wenig dort, sondern der göttlich rechte Ausdruck wohlgeordneter Tätigkeit und Vollbringung ist unter göttlicher Leitung überall vorhanden. Tüchtigkeit ist eine Eigenschaft des Gemüts, die sich in dem wirklichen Menschen immer ausdrückt.

Williger, intelligenter, vertrauenswürdiger Dienst ist in Gottes Weltall nicht begrenzt, sondern wird überall kund. Wenn wir Arbeit und Beschäftigung nicht von einem materiellen, sondern von einem geistigen Gesichtspunkt aus betrachten lernen, entdecken wir oft in uns und in anderen neue und wünschenswerte Eigenschaften—schlummernde Fähigkeiten, die Mangel, Untätigkeit und Unproduktivität verdrängen. Der so oft geäußerte Gedanke, daß man einfach niemand finden könne, der Not abzuhelfen, sollte zurückgewiesen werden. Die Lösung jedes menschlichen Problems kommt durch eine gesunde mentale Haltung rechter Erwartung zustande, eine auf dem Vertrauen auf Gottes intelligente Leitung Seines Weltalls und auf des Menschen Entgegenkommen beruhende Haltung. Christus Jesus sagte (Joh. 5, 17): „Mein Vater wirket bisher, und ich wirke auch".

Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 124): „Adhäsion, Kohäsion und Anziehungskraft sind Eigenschaften des Gemüts". Daher sollte ein beständiger Wechsel und fortwährende Änderung der Beschäftigung, die Zeit vergeudet und keine wirkliche Befriedigung bringt, nicht nötig sein. Eine Wörterbucherklärung für „Adhäsion" ist „stetiges oder festes Anhaften; Treue", während „kohärieren" „durch ein gemeinsames Prinzip oder eine gemeinsame Beziehung vereint oder miteinander verbunden sein" bedeutet. Daher sollten Treue, Zuverlässigkeit und Beständigkeit die Beziehung zwischen Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer in ihrer Zusammenarbeit für einen gemeinsamen Zweck kennzeichnen.

* * *

Vor einigen Monaten verlor die Verfasserin wegen der Kriegszustände ein treues Dienstmädchen. Was die neue Anordnung auch sein sollte, sie wußte, daß sie Gottes Gesetz der Liebe gemäß eine rechte sein mußte und Freude und Befriedigung mit sich bringen mußte. Daher war sie über jede Arbeit im Haushalt, die sie selber tun konnte, froh. Anstatt das Weggehen des Mädchens zu bedauern, öffnete sie ihr Denken den Möglichkeiten der Liebe. Sie fand zwei treue, freundliche Helferinnen, die ihr die zeitraubende Arbeit abnahmen. Einige noch übrig gebliebene leichte Hausarbeiten beschloß sie freudig zu tun. Jeden Tag pflegte sie sich zu fragen: „Was für ein Dienst der Liebe tut meinem Heim heute not?" Und in diesem Geiste wurde das Heim ohne ein Gefühl der Überlastung sauber und in Ordnung gehalten.

Wie die Haushälterin kann auch der Arbeitgeber einen offenen Sinn bewahren, gleichviel ob er in der Verteidigungsarbeit, im Herresdienst, im Geschäft oder auf einem Landgut ist. Das Gesetz rechter Anordnung und Erfüllung wirkt unter allen Umständen. Einen weiteren Blick, ein tieferes Vertrauen gewinnend, kann jedermann folgende Worte Mrs. Eddys völliger schätzen lernen: „So enthüllt die Wissenschaft die Seele als Gott, unberührt von Sünde und Tod—als das zentrale Leben und die zentrale Intelligenz, um welche alle Dinge in den Systemen des Gemüts harmonisch kreisen" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 310).

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Cathedral of the South Seas

THE COCONUT PLANTATION, copra producing, is the soul and hide and end of European occupation of these native islands. It is Big Business, with all the organization and ruthlessness of any competitive big business. Most of the plantations are under the control of one or the other of two enormous English copra producing-shipping-and-manufacturing companies, which function all through the South Sea Islands. They lease the land (from the governments, there being no freehold land), hire managers, own all the ships (which are also the only passenger steamers), control the London market price of copra, and finally, as subsidiary companies, manufacture most of the products in which coconut oil is used. Yet behind all this highly commercialized industry there is still the plantation, containing enough beauty and human interest to satisfy any artist.

The native coconut palms that lean gracefully out into the wind all along the shores of the islands are propagated by nuts that fall to the ground any which way and take root. And though a little trite, the native palms are very picturesque. But a graceful lean to a plantation palm is a sign of bad planting. The tree trunk has to be exactly straight, and this is achieved by placing the nut in the ground at just the right angle. The rows of trees must be precisely thirty feet apart, so that the same amount of sun reaches the ground everywhere through the tract. All this orderliness would seem to delete any beauty, but it is the very orderliness that makes the plantation so beautiful. The impression inside the stand is that of a vast cathedral. There are acres and acres of aisles as far as the eye can see in every direction; great columns of cool, gray trunks, ringed to a rich texture where the old fronds have fallen off, all towering evenly to fifty or sixty feet from the ground. Thin ropelike roots above the earth form an ornamented base to each pillar, and at the top is a rich capital of clustered taupe-colored nuts with flags of henna-brown fiber. From there the great strong arms of the fronds sweep out to meet those of neighboring trees, forming a groined vault ceiling with interstices of crisscrossed leaflets. With the white sky piercing through, the effect is of intricately designed leaded glass.

Then there is the soft footfall of holy places, for the entire temple is carpeted evenly with clover or sensitive plant (which helps keep down tall weeds). The sensitive plant unrolls a gray rug ahead of one, for even the vibrations of one's approach are enough to wilt these hypersensitive leaves. And in the shaded light we at least see some of the rich color Gauguin found in his tropics. The spiny shadows of the palm fronds are violet on the gray pillars, deeply blue on the green carpet. . . .

Armies of millions and millions of ants travel up and down the columns unceasingly, great white cockatoos with lemon-yellow combs squawk savagely among the fronds, battalions of little yellow butterflies flitter along in ball formation, and sometimes, rarely, flying at bird height, is a blue jewel of a butterfly almost bird size. But it is not until one rides out through the plantation just after sunrise that one sees the handiwork of the hidden insect life. The spiders, which must have worked all night, have stretched gigantic webs from one pillar to the next, catching the points on low-hanging fronds. The night's dew is still on them and, fanning out in the dawn's breeze, they glitter in the oblique rays of the early morning sun. Curtain after curtain of these strung diamonds turns the cathedral into a fantastic fairyland.—From "Headhunting in the Solomon Islands Around the Coral Sea," by CAROLINE MYTINGER. (New York: Macmillan.)

We Go In Pursuit of Fresh Eggs

THREE OF US were doing the grocery shopping for our respective households and were sharing the same car, a pleasure that gasoline rationing has given us. Such shopping expeditions are more like holiday excursions, now that automobiles are rarely used; and we find that visits to grocery stores are no longer tiresome, but something to be looked forward to and planned for with anticipation.

We were using my car and had made one stop when Florence had an idea. "If we have enough gasoline to do it, I know of a place to get really fresh eggs. It is some distance in the country, though."

A glance at the gasoline register and a rapid calculation as to the length of time the petrol that was in the tank had to last, and I decided that it was possible.

"Turn right at the next corner, and go up the river road," Florence directed.

* * *

The river road is laced overhead with the intertwining limbs of large oak trees which are festooned with Spanish moss. It is narrow, barely wide enough for cars to pass, winding along the bank of the river in a most engaging manner. The river itself is not always visible because the foliage sometimes shuts it from view. Its banks are marshy, but beyond the marsh grass there is a wide channel with markers at regular intervals.

Among the oak trees are many magnolia trees, and at this season of the year the seed pods are a brilliant red. The trees look as though they were covered with thick red candles.

"I would like to have a seed pod for a table decoration," I said.

"Let's stop at the next small tree and get one," Gertrude urged.

Driving slowly along and examining the height of the trees, two stops were made before a low branch yielded its treasure. The pod was quite large, and the seeds were still hidden beneath their protective covering. "When the seeds pop out, they look as though they had been lacquered a bright red," I explained, exhibiting some seeds I had plucked from another pod that had begun to bpen.

* * *

We crossed the river on a weather-beaten wooden bridge and took a still narrower road that followed a bayou.

"You can tell this is tidal water," Florence remarked. "See how high it is."

There was so much water that the banks seemed to be straining to keep it all between them. It rippled and glistened in the bright sunlight.

On the right we came to a green marshy field which was fenced from the road. "Look at the herons!" cried Gertrude. "Cranes, too. And there's a little blue heron."

The birds wheeled into the air in an irregular pattern, and lighted again on their long legs at almost exactly the same spot they had left.

* * *

Presently the road became an avenue lined with beautiful palms. They had been planted close together, and their fronds interlaced. Ferns grew in the crevices of their trunks. Following the winding, palm-bordered way, we passed a citrus canning factory, and then Florence announced that our destination was the next house on the right.

Gertrude and I waited while she went up to the house to purchase the eggs. We looked across the water to a wide expanse of marsh, bordered on the far side by palmettos, which crowded to the edge of the marsh as far as we could see.

Florence returned, her success indicated by the paper bags in which the eggs were concealed.

"We'll have to go back by the same road until we get to the bridge, and then we can take the ocean road," she said.

The car was turned around, and we retraced our way past the citrus canning factory, down the avenue of palms, past the field with the long-legged birds, and arrived at the wooden bridge. Instead of continuing on the river road, as we had come, we went straight ahead for a short stretch, and then turned on the ocean road.

At our left, the Atlantic rolled upon the white beach with a never-ending succession of foamy breakers. A fisherman stood on the deserted beach, casting his net into the waves.

The sky was a deep blue, and the ocean was an even deeper shade. White clouds sailed in the sky, and were matched by the white crests of the waves as they broke on the sands. Dunes were on both sides of the road, all of them partially covered with vegetation. Sometimes we could not see the sun because of the dunes, but soon a break between them would enable us to glimpse the white beach with sea oats nodding in the breeze and the surf beyond.

Pelicans flew in groups overhead. In front of us, we glimpsed a line of them that undulated like the tail of a kite. When we overtook them, we counted twenty-seven, one behind another. They sailed in the air with their heads set back between their shoulders, flapping their wings only when it was absolutely necessary.

* * *

Too soon we approached the town and could no longer see the ocean. As the car was parked before a grocery store, we all sighed.

"I guarantee the eggs are fresh," Florence said.

J. C. D.

Cleaning the Engine

Up with the hood!
And there, swaddled in grease
Is the motor,
Its sixty horse-power
Compact in a little space
Waiting to be cleaned.

First, there's the block—cast iron—
With the cylinders embedded,
And spark plugs ranged along the top;
And below,
The drive shaft running the length
Of the car.

Close by the block is the starter
Like a small bull
Cribbed in a tube:
Then the carburetor, moody as a child;
And perched above,
The raucous horn.

Kerosene and brush
Slowly clear away the grime;
The surfaces are freed
Of their bland and heavy coating.

At last the motor gleams
In modest black
Ready to be painted engine-blue.

PHILIP ROSSETER

Maine's Hidden Things

I THINK I KNOW what Maine has that is most precious to give. It is the windy ledge, the small wild footprints in the snow, the hidden pastures in the woods, the islands in the bays, and experiences like being shrouded in fog so that nothing comes through but the high wild cry of sea gulls, or the honking of geese as they fly over, spring and fall. . . .

Have you ever seen a deer's horns in the velvet? or a cow moose with two young trotting down an open road? . . . much of Maine beauty is in hidden things it takes a bit of wandering to find.

One spring, hunting for arbutus, I saw a narrow road between tall trees. It must have been a woods road once for taking timber out. The obvious comparison was a cathedral aisle, so, of course I thought of that. Quietly, I stood for several minutes, and as I looked a young deer passed. If it knew I was there, it accepted me as part of the woods.

I gathered my arbutus, and walked on down the aisle to where it seemed to end, and came upon an open place, a clearing in the woods, where apple trees were in full bloom. Long ago an orchard had been planted there. . . . It was a lovely sight, great bouquets of bloom in gnarled hands.

As apple trees grow old, or revert to the wild, the apples are no good; but I have noticed that the blossoms are much larger, to compensate, no doubt, for being past the bearing stage. When you come upon such trees within the woods, they take on a beauty which seems not of this world. It is the lost, the hidden, that moves me most. . . .

This fall I thought that Lower Goose Island, in a strange way, was as beautiful as any scene I've ever looked upon. Two summers ago it burned. No one could be sure how it caught, but it flamed like hundreds of torches for several days and nights. . . .

This fall with the bay dark blue, and the sky a light turquoise overlaid with horizontal clouds, the island trees stood out stark but beautiful. The charred timbers were interspersed with birch and maple; and running down to the water over granite ledges, was goldenrod—acres of it. Behind the goldenrod and nearer to the charred trees was, appropriately enough, fireweed.

The fireweed is magenta, but when it goes to seed it spins a silver cotton where the petals were. The silvery pink of the fireweed, the white of the birches twinkling with yellow leaves, the goldenrod, and here and there a rock maple starting to go red—these colors against black charred trees, and the whole picture set against a languorous sky, were ample reward for a long hard canoe ride.—From "Our Way Down East," by ELINOR GRAHAM. (New York: Macmillan.)

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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Projected System of Unified World Currency Linked to Trade Equality

Christian Path Called Way To Lasting Peace

Dulles says international institutions to build up fellowship are vital to assure stable world.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 —To maintain peace after the war, international institutions will be needed to deal with those parts of human affairs which are mixed together across boundary lines, according to John Foster Dulles, Chairman of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

"These new institutions would restrain one people from acts that would hurt other people and would guide them to doing what would help everybody, themselves included," Mr. Dulles declared in a radiocast over Station WNYC here last night. The program, sponsored by the Wide World Broadcasting Foundation in collaboration with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, will be heard in the Boston area over Station WORL at 5:05 p. m., Nov. 7.

"Man's search for lasting peace has been about as futile as going after the pot of gold under the rainbow," Mr. Dulles said. "That's because we have gone about it the wrong way. The only road that can lead to durable peace is the way of fellowship shown us 1,900 years ago by Jesus of Nazareth. Many men follow that way in their personal relations with each other. Those same standards of conduct must be followed by peoples in their relations with each other."

Mr. Dulles said the "six pillars of peace," enunciated by his commission, were political principles flowing from Christian moral law. Briefly, the six pillars are (1) political collaboration between the United Nations and ultimately all nations; (2) international collaboration on economic and financial matters; (3) adaptation of the world's treaty structure to changing conditions; (4) assurance, through international organization, of ultimate autonomy for subject peoples; (5) control of armaments, and (6) establishment of the principle of the rights of peoples everywhere to intellectual and religious liberty.

The Commission Chairman held that "good Germans," especially religious leaders, could make a great contribution to the re-establishment in Germany of religious and intellectual freedom.

"At the beginning, the churches of Germany were not strong enough or not understanding enough to fight the Nazi Party effectively," he continued. "Now they have learned their mistake, and their leaders have become brave and courageous in denouncing the evil policies of Hitler and his followers. Many of them are doing this at great personal peril. I think that they can do a good job in re-educating Germany if we give them the chance."

Mr. Dulles declared that Russia could go along with international co-operation based on the six pillars because "she wants a long period for peaceful recuperation."

Poll of House Finds Dewey Very Popular

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Representative Leo E. Allen (R) of Illinois, said yesterday he had polled 168 of the 206 Republican members of the House and found overwhelming support for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York for the G. O. P. presidential nomination.

Governor Dewey, Mr. Allen told reporters, received 89 votes; Gen. Douglas MacArthur 30, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio 12, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio 10, Gov. Earl Warren of California 6, Wendell Willkie 6, Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois 3, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan 3, Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts 3, Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota 2, Senator C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois 1, with three members undecided.

Gasoline From Coal Works Well in Plane

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Nov. 6 (AP)—Gasoline made from coal powered an airplane in a seven-minute experimental flight today from Morgantown Municipal Airport and afterward the pilot declared the engine performed beautifully on synthetic fuel.

Maj. Arthur C. Hyde, Wing Commander of the Maryland-District of Columbia Civil Air Patrol, made the preliminary test after flying here from Washington with Representative Jennings Randolph (D) of West Virginia.

Forty gallons of the product were brought from the Bureau of Mines experimental plant in Pittsburgh, where it was made under the supervision of Dr. H. S. Storch, Plant Director.

H. Armstrong Roberts; Galloway; United States Weather Bureau

Look to the Clouds for Changes in Weather

Top left: Cumulus clouds, which denote fair weather. Top right: Cumulonumbus clouds, which indicate rain. Lower left: Alto cumulus clouds resembling fish scales are popularly known as a "mackerel sky." "Mackerel sky, twelve hours dry," so goes an old rhyme. Lower right: Cirrus clouds, or "Mares'-Tails," forecasting a change in the weather. These high, wispy clouds consist of ice crystals and form at levels 3 to 5½ miles above sea level.

How to Foretell Weather—That's a 'Breeze'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Weather bureaus, with the aid of instruments not accessible to the average person, can foretell what the weather will be for the next several days with a remarkable degree of accuracy. By measurements, readings and calculations, meteorologists arrive at forecasts which are published in newspapers and heard over the radio.

But how can the man-in-the-street foretell with some degree of assurance what the weather will be 6 to 24 hours hence? Devoid of the weather bureau's instruments, he often scans the sky and tries to remember some adage that he has learned about red skies at night and red skies in the morning, and frequently becomes confused. His red and gray skies mingle into clouds of doubt.

Winds, clouds, humidity, and other phenomena do, however, offer a surprising indication of the weather to come, to persons acquainted with studying them properly. Much can be determined without the aid of weather bureau instruments in the way of forecasting weather, at least to a reasonable degree of personal satisfaction.

Remarks and Guides

Edward B. Tustin, Jr., of the Worcester Salt Company, New York, has, with the aid of professional meteorologists, made some interesting observations and arrived at conclusions of much interest. Following are some of Mr. Tustin's weather remarks and guides:

Winds are currents of air. As to their direction, to clarify a point that has puzzled some people, a West wind, for instance, is a wind blowing from the West.

Winds are the result of a difference in temperature between neighboring places. If the temperature of one locality increases, the air becomes heated and as it rises it allows the air from the cooler place to flow in. In the same manner mountain breezes are caused by heating and cooling in the hills and valleys.

The rain winds in the United States are principally from the oceans and the Gulf of Mexico where they accumulate moisture in passing over these bodies of water.

Along the Atlantic Coast rain occurs most frequently in the fall, winter and early spring with the wind from the Northeast. A Nor'easter as this storm is called in the New England States, usually lasts for three days when it occurs in the colder months. The persistence of the wind from the Northeast direction has given rise to the saying: "The wind is in the gutter."

"When the sun sets bright and clear
An Easterly wind you need not fear."

Rain in summer occurs mostly with thunderstorms and a wind from Westerly direction. The approach of thunderstorms can usually be foretold a few hours in advance by the hard edged and oily appearance of the clouds.

In every region the attentive observers will note there is one direction of the wind that indicates bad weather, while the winds from another quarter, usually the opposite direction, foretell good weather.

In general:

"The wind from the West
Suits everyone best."

Winds in the late spring and summer are usually light and variable and changes in direction have not the same importance as in the colder months.

Humidity: When you say "humidity" most people think with dismay of certain oppressive summer days they have experienced, not realizing that without moisture in the air we could not live. A lack of humidity in homes in the winter makes it seem colder indoors.

Humidity is nature's great blanket. It causes the temperature as felt by the body to seem as much as 45 degrees different from that registered by the thermometer. If the air lacks moisture it lacks its clothing quality.

Moisture or dampness in the air increases before rain or fog. As a general rule, rains follow 12 to 24 hours after an increase of atmospheric moisture.

The Zuni Indians of New Mexico are reported to have said, in referring to their enemies, "When the locks of the Navajos grow damp in the scalp house surely it will rain."

Signs of increased dampness in the air and the consequent approach of rain are the clarity of distant sounds such as that of a far away locomotive whistle, remote church bells or a horn on a far off river boat which sound close at hand.

Smoke hangs low when the dampness in the air is increasing, predicting rain.

The cotton clothes line tightens when atmospheric moisture increases.

Another sign of rain:

A halo around the moon or sun
Indicates bad weather to come.

The halos are caused by refraction of light from ice crystals in the upper air. The predictions given by halos may be as much as three days in advance.

Clouds: Much weather lore centers around clouds. By watching them drifting overhead, one can often make a pretty sure guess of coming weather.

Clouds are formed when air containing moisture is cooled. The moisture in the atmosphere is normally transparent, but when from any cause the air becomes cooled, a portion of the water vapor is condensed in tiny droplets which affect the transparency of the air, forming a fog if near the ground or a cloud if in the upper air. The same effect is shown by the white vapor from a boiling kettle.

When the clouds come to a region where the air is nearly saturated with moisture, the water in the air and the water in the clouds unite forming rain, or, if the temperature is below freezing, snow falls.

Fleecy or woolly appearing clouds that do not increase in size accompany and predict several days of settled weather. Hard edged or oily looking clouds foretell rain and wind.

"When the clouds appear like
rocks and towers,
The Earth's refreshed by frequent showers."

Broadly speaking, there is a tendency for the weather to continue in the general state it happens to be, since the air masses move sluggishly.

Following a clear spell, the first indication of a change in the weather is usually heralded by the appearance of wispy feathery clouds called "mares' tails" or mottled particles of white distant clouds. These increase and form a cloudy veil over the sun. Often a halo can be seen around the sun. The clouds gradually get lower and change into a dense mass. Then rain begins to fall.

In mountainous regions, clouds which hug the summits descend or increase when rain is betokened. On the other hand if these clouds ascend or get smaller, the sign is one of fair weather.

Weather signs at sunrise and sunset: Since the colors at sunrise and sunset depend upon the amount of moisture in the air it is reasonable to expect these appearances to afford some indication of the weather in store. Some of the weather rules relied upon by seafaring men are:

If the sun before setting appears diffuse and of a brilliant white, it foretells a storm.

When, after sunset, the western sky is of a whitish yellow and this extends to a great height, it is probable that rain will fall during the night or the next day. Gaudy or unusual hues, with hard outlined clouds, foretell rain and probably wind.

If the sun sets in dark, heavy clouds, expect rain the next day. When the sun in the morning is breaking through the clouds and the air is hot, a thunderstorm is in prospect for the afternoon.

In the words of the rhyme:

"Evening grey
And morning red,
Will send the shepherd
Wet to bed."

If the sun sets in a sky slightly purple and the sky overhead is a bright blue, we may expect fine weather.

Long streaky, low-lying clouds at sunset predict a continuation of fine weather.

A rosy sky at sunset, whether clear or partly cloudy, foretells good weather.

"Evening red
And morning grey,
Two sure signs
Of one fine day."

India Storms Hatched in Burma

NEW DELHI, India (BIS)—Extremes of weather, from the burning winds of the Sind desert and the cyclones of Bengal, to the icy blasts of the snow-clad Himalayas, provide the RAF Meteorological Section in India with one of the toughest jobs of weather-forecasting ever undertaken.

The mountains, jungles, and seas surrounding India combine to produce weird atmospheric conditions, which demand some of the world's most remarkable weather maps to guide RAF pilots operating in this theater. Cloud towers, often 35,000 feet high, with their dervish-like air currents and electrical storms, are another element to take into account.

Aiding the RAF weather men in their task is the century-old Indian Meteorological Department, which has expanded rapidly under the impetus of war. An ever-increasing network of reporting stations is spread throughout the country, and is being used not only to aid the RAF's military operations, but to give guidance to farmers in tending their crops.

Still further assistance is given RAF weather men by pilots on combat duty.

"Lack of weather reports from Burma, where most of the storms are hatched," reports one RAF meteorologist, "necessitates sending out aircraft to ascertain conditions over enemy-occupied country. Bomber and fighter pilots flying over Japanese territory supply weather reports which help enormously in our India forecasts."

Books-of-Year Put on Display In New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—A display of what nearly 80 publishers regard as the significant books of the last year is now on view at the National Arts Club, 15 Grammercy Park, where the thirty-eighth annual exhibition of new books-of-the-year can be seen until Dec. 1. Approximately 1,800 volumes are shown, with those of international and war subjects occupying almost double the space they took last year and travel books, on the other hand, evidencing a sharp decline. Religious books have increased about 33⅓ per cent.

As in other years, the exhibit is not playing up "the alleged best seller," Frank Chapin Bray, Chairman of the Exhibition, explained, adding that books sometimes neglected by various book clubs, but regarded as representative of the best work today by their publishers, are offered for public inspection in this way.

Fiction has decreased by about one third and biography by about one-half, according to Mr. Bray. The collection of works on art is exceptionally small, while poetry, while of a not too vigorous type, has held its own.

The dominant new influence appears to be the war correspondent. As the advance guard of what is going on in all parts of the world, this type of author has filled shelf after shelf at the show with his views, experiences, and knowledge in published form. There are many volumes on Russia, Canada, the Asiatic scene, South America, India, Spain, and studies of Japan are included.

Books on sociology include a number on racial questions and the Negro. The "religion" section falls into somewhat historical and philosophical classifications, with volumes devoted to Jesus, Mary, David, Saint Paul, prayer, and faith making up a considerable group.

The quality of the children's books, both as to printing and content, was praised by Mr. Bray, who reported an increase in the number of stories for young persons above the age of 14.

Others of interest include books on the upkeep of the house, furniture, cooking, dressmaking, parties, humor, and business.

In the education field, books on languages are shown, with those on Spanish being the most numerous.

A prize for the best designed jacket, judged according to color scheme, appropriateness, and selling value, will be awarded later.

"Authors Night" programs will be given on Nov. 10, 17, 24, and Dec. 1. A luncheon honoring notable book reviewers will be given at the club on Nov. 8.

450 Barrage Balloons Sold for Civilian Uses

By the Associated Press

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 6

Four hundred and fifty Army barrage balloons were consigned to civilian service yesterday. R. R. Spangler of Columbus, who bought them, said they would be converted into overcoats, rubber aprons, and tarpaulins.

The balloons, made of rubber-treated silk fabric, were purchased as salvage material from the Army Service Forces depot for an average price of $27.50 each.

Lieut. Neil Collins, public relations officer at the depot, said new barrage balloons cost from $1,250 to $8,000.

He remarked that the balloons sold today "were all either damaged or obsolete. None could be repaired for Army use."

Bar to Future Aggression Inherent in Briton's Plan

Cohesive fiscal setup, however, would not mean new tokens exchangeable at par between individual countries—Every nation's money could be converted to Uniate on basis of multiple-ratio table.

A new world currency that, by a simple process, would convert British money into the metric system and align it with the currency of America and other nations, forms part of a plan for unified control of exchange that comes from a British financier of wide practical experience in all branches of commerce and accountancy in Britain and the Dominions.

The present article gives a general outline of Mr. Kersey's carefully worked-out plan, which evolves a universal form of currency and a unified control of exchange, not only providing a pattern for postwar economic stability, but constituting a natural check on would-be aggressor nations, which might be penalized by exclusion from the services of the Central Exchange Bank.

By Caistor Kersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia — In the postwar world all nations will have to accept some degree of control of international finance, if there is to be an equitable and efficient distribution of the world's raw materials and manufactures.

This control may have to be intrusted to a super-imposed all-nations, intergovernment authority whose function would be to regulate exchange and export facilities and to act as a central bank for dealing with the relative financial transactions.

Whether one accepts this view or not, any means which tend to simplify the mechanism of international finance, should be beneficial. Therefore, one of the first steps in this direction might well be the adoption in all countries of a unified form of currency. This would give all nations an integrated basis of monetary values and prices and a common denominator in international finance.

It should be emphasized that a unified currency does not mean that the currency would be exchangeable at par between individual countries, as will be shown later.

In the following synopsis is formulated a system of currency with a universal basis, which I have called the "Uniate" system.

The Uniate System

The basic unit of currency is called the "Une" and would be made to coincide with two shillings in British money and one half-dollar in U. S. A. money. The Une would be divided into 100 parts, called Centiunes (Cents).

A new unit of paper currency, called the "Lex" would take the place of the present £1 note (British) and $5 (U. S. A.). The Lex would be would be written £ and would be equal to 10 Une.

There would be a metallic currency consisting of four silver coins and two copper coins corresponding to the present number of coins in general use in British currencies. The new silver coins would be the Une (100 cents), the Sem (50 cents), a 25-cents piece or a 20-cents piece and the Dece (10 cents).

The use of a 20-cents piece is suggested, as it is a multiple of the Dece. However, either of these pieces could be used according to preference in individual countries. The new copper coins would be called the Pence (5 cents) and the Duple (2 cents).

The following table shows the denominations of the Uniate currency and their would-be equivalents in British and American money:

Uniate	Brit.	U. S. A.
Notes		
1 Lex	£1	$5
5 une	10s.	$2.5
or		
2 une	4s.	$1
Silver		
1 une (100 cents)	2s.	50 cents
50 cents (or 1 sem)	1s.	25 cents
25 cents	6d.	12.5 cents
or		
20 cents	4.8d.	10 cents
10 cents (or 1 dece)	2.4d.	5 cents
Copper		
5 cents (or 1 pence)	1.2d.	2.5 cents
2 cents (or 1 duple)	.48d.	1 cent

More Money Units

The 2-cents piece, combined with the 5-cents piece, would enable all digital amounts from 2 cents upward to be tendered with fewer coins than would be the case if a 1-cent piece was substituted. With the 2-cent and 5-cent pieces exact payment would be possible of all amounts from 2 cents to 9 cents with the exception of 3 cents. In the case of 3 cents it would be possible to tender 5 cents or 10 cents and receive change.

In the present British currency there are five variations of the price unit between ½d and 2½d. The Uniate currency would have 10, or twice as many variations of the price unit between the minimum of 1 cent and the dece. Therefore, in any system of price fixing the adaptability of the Uniate currency would enable a closer approximation of the formulated price to the nearest money unit.

Decimal Money

We should, at the same time, unify the bicolumnar form of recording money, as in the decimal system, with the tri-columnar form used in the British system of £. s. d.

In the Uniate system the tri-columnar form of recording accounts is adopted in preference to the bi-columnar form in use in decimal currencies.

For all accounting purposes the sums to be recorded would be expressed in terms of Lex, une and dece, or £. u. d.

This would not mean the elimination of the centiune as a minor unit of currency. For retail transactions and minor cash requirements the 5-cent and 2-cent pieces would be in general use, except in summations for accounting purposes only.

Conversion of Currency

With the adoption of the Uniate system in any country the existing currency would be converted to the new currency at a valuation which would be determined by the country concerned. For instance, it would be practicable to convert British currency at the rate of £1 0s. 10d. instead of £1 to equal 10 Une, with pro rata valuations for the other denominations. On this basis the Une would be equal to 2s. 1d. and the 2-cent piece exactly equal to ½d.

However, conversion to the new currency of the existing external indebtedness, would be affected separately and be subject to agreement between the debtor and creditor nations concerned.

On completion of the change over to the Uniate currency, the pre-Uniate form of currency would be withdrawn from circulation. This would leave the new currency in nominal parity with the Uniate currency in all other countries. I say "nominal" parity because actual parity would be subject to exchange differentials. Each country would control the issue of its own Uniate currency which would have only a domestic circulation.

Whatever the actual rate of conversion might be, any difference between it and the formulated basis shown in the table herein could be adjusted separately at the time of conversion.

Procedure of Conversion

The actual operation of converting any currency to Uniate would be simplified by the adoption of a rate in each country which would provide a "multiple ratio" between the old currency and Uniate, such as:—

	Value of Lex	
United States	5	dollars
Canada	5	dollars
Mexico	10	pesos
Egypt	100	piastres
Norway	20	kroner
Sweden	20	kroner
Denmark	20	kroner
Holland	12.5	florins
Belgium	25	belgas
France	125	francs
Spain	25	pesetas
Portugal	50	escudos
Switzerland	25	francs
Soviet Russia	10	rubles
Great Britain	20	shillings
Australia	20	shillings
New Zealand	20	shillings
Venezuela	35	bolivar

The parity of Uniate on a potential gold basis would be 1-Lex equals 5 dollars U.S.A. or £1.0276 British.

Conversion in this way would have three definite advantages. First, the public could readily assimilate it; second, the first issues of the new currency could show, in a simple form, the old and new valuations; third, it would enable an easy translation of prices into Uniate. This last point would be especially important.

The design and size of Uniate currency would be distinctive in each country and, if desired, could be made similar to the existing currencies.

One important benefit of Uniate would be to those countries whose currencies have deteriorated as a result of enemy occupation of their territory. With a new currency and exchange facilities unaffected by the gold standard they would enter upon the postwar period with a firmer basis for monetary stability. Also the issue of an entirely new currency would render obsolete any plundered currency in the possession of enemy nationals after liberation of the conquered countries.

Unified Control of Exchange

Assuming that some form of control of international exchange will be necessary as part of postwar planning, it will be necessary to set up a Central Exchange Bank (C. E. B.) which would be the sole medium for the payment of imports and exports between all countries.

The C. E. B. would deal only with the central bank in each country. Bills of exchange would be drawn, as at present, on local trading banks and finally negotiated by the C. E. B. through the central banks.

It would be possible to exclude any individual country from the operation of the C. E. B. at the direction of a world court or peace tribunal, which might come into being, deriving its power from an all-nations source.

Such a directive would have the force of "sanctions" without the necessity for other nations to implement it by separate individual action.

Teaching Effects of Drink Now Required in 48 States

Alcohol Education in the Schools—I

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two months ago alcohol education became obligatory in the public schools of the last of the 48 American states. All now have laws requiring instruction in the nature of alcoholic drinks, and also of other narcotics, and their effects on the human system.

When Arizona's law became effective on Sept. 1, this completed an educational defense against liquor, that began 85 years ago. The earliest of the school laws still in force was passed in 1858. Now there is no part of the continental United States where a child attending public school should not receive some instruction in the effects of alcoholic beverages.

In the attention given it in educational legislation, liquor is unique. The only subject that compares is the study of the histories, constitutions and government of the States and the United States. Special requirements regarding the teaching have also been put into law in 29 states. These have no duplicate in any other study.

For these and other facts about the laws relating to alcohol education in the public schools, Yale University and Dr. Anne Roe deserve thanks. The Laboratory of Applied Physiology at Yale has developed into one of the leading fact-finding institutions of the world in the field of alcohol as a beverage.

The Laboratory began with the effects of alcohol on the body and is now turning to the effects of alcohol on society. To aid in putting its findings into circulation, it publishes a Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol. Dr. Roe, who is an expert in research, did the legal survey for the Journal. No such inquiry has been made for a number of years.

In Many Cases Ignored

But, though Dr. Roe does not include it in her report, which sticks to the statutes, it is one thing to have a law even for alcohol instruction, and another thing to have it enforced. In a great many instances the laws requiring alcohol education are simply being ignored.

National prohibition was followed by a slump in alcohol teaching. Many drys thought liquor was done, and relaxed on the schools. As it was chiefly the dry organizations which obtained the alcohol education laws, when they eased off, the main pressure for the instruction disappeared. In addition many teachers were made apathetic by the conflict over repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Today, however, the most important revival of interest in the facts about alcohol in half a century appears to be in progress. Eventually this will have its influence in kindling interest in the public schools.

Meanwhile the machinery is set up in every state for some degree of enlightenment as to the damage that alcoholic beverages may do the body. The laws' demands for alcohol education are thus summarized by Dr. Roe in her report:

1. The subject matter specified by law differs somewhat from state to state, but its most usual form is "the nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics and their effects upon the human system."

2. Instruction is required in all public elementary schools, although not necessarily in all grades of the elementary schools. In nine states high schools or high school grades are specifically included. In all but four of the remaining states the inference is that the law applies also to high schools.

Special Requirements

3. Special requirements are provided by law in 29 states. These cover the amount of time to be devoted to the subject, the manner of teaching it and the use and description of textbooks. Ten states, for instance, specify that the instruction is to be as regular or as thorough and given in the same manner as in other branches of study.

Six states direct the boards of education to see that adequate time is assigned to the subject. Nine states ask for suitable textbooks. The point is that they shall be required in circumstances in which texts are used for other subjects, the idea being again to give this subject as much importance as any other.

4. Requirements affecting teachers explicitly call for instruction in normal schools or teachers' colleges in 12 states, the last since Dr. Roe completed her survey, and by inference in four others. Ten states require an examination in alcohol education before a teacher can receive a certificate. Six states make reports of various types obligatory.

5. Penalties are provided in 22 states for failure, neglect or refusal to teach the subject or cause it to be taught. In 10 instances the penalty consists of or includes loss of position. Six states specify fines of from $5 to $500. Seven states will withhold state funds from districts or schools that have not complied with the statutes requiring alcohol education.

6. Special days are set aside in 18 states for special observances. In 10 of these the day is officially designated as Frances Willard Day.

7. Among other provisions is the setting up of state directors of alcohol and narcotic education in Florida, Ohio and Mississippi. They go to the schools as specialists in their subjects. This is probably the most notable recent development in alcohol education in the public school system.

The second of the four articles in this series will appear next Saturday.

Courtesy of the National Education Association

The Theme: Education for Victory

Education for World Understanding	**Sunday, Nov. 7**
Education for Work	**Monday, Nov. 8**
Education for the Air Age	**Tuesday, Nov. 9**
Education to Win and Secure the Peace	**Wednesday, Nov. 10**
Education for Wartime Citizenship	**Thursday, Nov. 11**
Meeting the Emergency in Education	**Friday, Nov. 12**
Education for Sound Health	**Saturday, Nov. 13**

Boys Are Active Creatures

Excerpts From Experts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boys are extremely active persons. If you have a boy of your own you don't need to be told this; but if you haven't and you doubt it, just ask the experts.

Take the Scoutmaster and Sunday School teacher whom I interviewed for the purpose of getting their slant on this problem of how to win boys and influence character. Both men endeavored to make it quite clear that the average boy is made for action and plenty of it.

But these men have followed through on this lesson. They know that this very action can be used as a valuable tool in character training if rightly directed. They know it is futile to keep a boy quiet over a very long period of time, so they don't try.

My friend the Scoutmaster explained a boy's liking for outdoor life, and then said that the Scout program was built around this natural inclination of boyhood. "Take the S-C from Scouting and you have 'outing,' and that is just what the Scout program is—an outdoor form of character building."

Boys like rough play, so Scouting gives it to them. It teaches them that they can play rough, but still play fair. In directing play in Scouting the spirit of "A Scout Is Fair" is put into operation.

After a Good "Workout"

Here's a hint to Mom and Dad when Jimmy and Johnny start causing a rough house. If you try to stop them and make them sit down and "behave" you will have two unhappy boys; and unhappy boys are likely to spell trouble. Instead why not have a basement recreation room or a back yard where the surplus energy of boyhood can be worked off in a wholesome manner? After a good "workout" Jimmy and Johnny will be ready for an evening of reading with the family.

Sometimes we think of a boy's constant activity as entirely physical, but that is a mistake. The Sunday School teacher whom I interviewed has learned to keep his boys active mentally and spiritually for at least an hour a week. According to this Sunday expert you can present material to small boys in such a way as to have them enjoy their Sunday School. Boys are always asking questions and trying to find out things. The teacher capitalizes on this boyhood propensity by giving each boy one question each Sunday, and having him search for the answer during the week. Even if Junior does get the folks to help a little the teacher doesn't mind, for he says "Anyway, he is thinking about the question."

Winning Attention

Another indication of a boy's mental activity is the way he enjoys having things explained to him. The Sunday School teacher uses careful explanation as an attention-getting device. When you encourage a boy's curiosity and then give him the answers that satisfy him, you have a boy who will want to co-operate in learning the truths you have for him.

We often think our words are falling upon deaf ears, but quite often we discover that a boy can absorb information without any apparent attention. Along this line the Sunday School teacher recalled the Sunday one lad was unusually restless. He was moving every minute and evidently paying no attention whatsoever to the discussion. The teacher asked him to explain what had been said. Much to his surprise the lad gave a complete and accurate account of the proceedings.

Like our Scoutmaster, our Sunday School teacher knows that forbidding an action should be avoided whenever possible. When the boys haven't seen each other for a week they are anxious to exchange stories and comments of the week's activities. This problem was solved by the teacher coming early and encouraging the boys to do the same. In that way discussion of "current events" could be out of the way before the beginning of the session and then the fellows would be ready for the business at hand.

L. P. P.

Who Taught the Bumblebee?

By G. F. Timpson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

John Pounds, the cobbler-pioneer of English elementary education, was fond of taking his ragged pupils out on to the hills above Portsmouth harbor. Often he would sit with them watching a bumblebee at work, then turn to one and ask, "Now, Johnnie, who taught the bumblebee to make honey?"

John Pounds was a born educator. With no other textbook than his Bible, he anticipated all the methods of Froebel, also today's humanitarian schemes for school children's meals, holiday journeys, and physical care. Thinking of him reminds one of another cobbler, who, as an apprentice, discovered on his master's bookshelves a New Testament Commentary with quotations in Greek characters. These he copied, and hurried to an old village weaver who had known better days, and was something of a scholar. What were these characters? They were Greek. Then would the weaver teach him Greek? He would.

So began the career of the greatest Oriental linguist of the early nineteenth century. William Carey had received an elementary education at his father's village school. He never crossed the threshold of any higher educational institution until the Marquis of Wellesley, as Governor-General of British India, invited him to the Chair of Bengali at his new Government College in Calcutta. Carey, now for seven years a missionary in India, had first translated the New Testament into Bengali. The Chairs of Sanskrit and Mahratti soon followed, and the boy from Paulerspury village school became the principal teacher and inspirer of India's future administrators. For thirty years he was a leading figure in the college, and eventually became Principal of a college for Indians, founded by himself and two friends, which received power to grant degrees in all faculties.

Carey might be an exception. But was he? In my old home town (the first to support Carey in his missionary labors) there was a young man of my own age, who had once been sent out to buy a patent medicine for some member of his family. On the wrapper round the bottle he found directions in several Oriental languages, and knew no rest until he discovered some one who could read them to him. That started a lifelong quest. It was my great privilege to introduce this young man (who had received only an elementary education) to Professor Joseph Wright of Oxford. As a result he was granted a scholarship. He rendered great service to Britain in the World War as organizer of Chinese labor battalions, had a distinguished career as a professor in Tokio, and did pioneer work as a philologian in remote parts of China. He is a doctor of letters of two universities.

Joseph Wright, Professor of Comparative Philology at Oxford, was another man who had learnt as the bumblebee learns. Master of 16 languages, and sole editor of the great 12-volume English Dialect Dictionary, he was an outstanding figure in Oxford during the first quarter of this century. Yet, at 15, he could neither read, write, nor speak the King's English. He knew only the Bradford dialect. He received his schooling at a part-time mill school and at a night school. With no further qualifications he became an assistant master at several private schools of good standing, and eventually went to Germany, where he could follow university courses and support himself by teaching English and mathematics. After taking a degree in philology, Wright published a thorough study of his native dialect. This attracted the attention of English philologians and he was invited to a small post at Oxford, which led eventually to the professorship just relinquished by the famous Max Müller.

Nor is it Oxford alone which opens its highest posts to men of little schooling. Some years back I heard the Cambridge Professor of Industrial Relations give the Prize Day address at a well-known public school. He won his hearers from the start by confessing his incompetence to do such a thing, for he related his own secondary education had lasted only a fortnight, and when he received his professorship, the university had to give him an honorary degree to make him look the part! His address, however, was so excellent that by general request it was reprinted as a short pamphlet and widely circulated.

All these instances call to mind the motto of my own first school: "Non scholae sed vitae discumus" (not from school but from life we learn). Where a true gift is valued and cherished, the way opens for its unfoldment.

M. W. T.

A Charm School for Girl Scouts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Omaha, Neb.

A Girl Scout leader was planning new activities for her intermediate troop one day, when she suddenly decided on a novel way of tapering off the weekly troop meetings. She had wanted to have the children part on a joyful yet sober and calming note. But just how to effect this without making the moral and motive appear too pointed and Pollyanna-ish was the question. She knew that whatever she decided upon she must embellish it with glowing terms so as to appeal to their imagination and adolescent pride.

The idea that unfolded was—a Charm School! The very title eclipsed any thought of a moral. This closing period devoted to the Charm School was to be their very own. In it they could contribute suggestions to the troop for improving their manners, speech, posture, civic duties, war salvage, etc. The leader just occasionally gave suggestions in order to help guide them. For instance, she told them how to sit and walk correctly, how to answer the telephone, how to thank those who had called them to the phone, and other courtesies. Here they themselves exchanged ideas for helping in the war effort, which later were put into practice, such as salvaging keys, grease, and silk hosiery.

The result was that it stimulated their faculty of careful observation, since the suggestions were to be mostly their own rather than the responsibility of a "preachy" adult. They carried sufficient weight, since they were offered from a young modern's point of view.

The Charm School proved to be most dignified and democratic—an experiment worthy of trial by any leader working in a character-building agency.

Monitor Mentioned to Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, South Australia

Emphasizing that it is felt that more can, and should, be done to give students a better conception of the American way of life, the Education Gazette, official organ of the State Schools, mentions The Christian Science Monitor as one of the interesting sources of information suitable for the primary departments. It has been found difficult to obtain suitable books, according to the Gazette, but two are recommended—"A Brief History of the United States" by Dr. Allan Nevins, and "Student's History of the United States" by Edward Channing.

The Education Gazette, which circulates among all the schools in South Australia, published recently a special item in which it was pointed out how much closer the relationship between America and Australia has developed since the war began. "This bond, which geography alone has made inevitable," writes the Editor, "will be strengthened by mutual comprehension between the two peoples. To comprehend the present it is necessary to have some understanding of the past. So far, the study of the history of the United States has been incidental only to the study of our own history.

"Owing to the present lack of books suitable for students, it is intended to supplement the present teaching of American history by (a) publishing in the Education Gazette a series of articles written by history teachers; (b) the elaboration by teachers of the parts included in the existing history textbooks; (c) arranging for a series of broadcasts; and (d) requesting the Teachers' Union and Women Teachers' Guild to encourage Journal articles and reviews of books. Committees of teachers from primary and secondary schools are being called to implement these aims."

Must Begin With Education

The Educational Policies Commission has pointed out in its recent publication, Education and the People's Peace, that the leaders of the Axis countries "saw with fearful clarity that all effective social planning must begin with education." The peoples of the free nations of the world must see with equal clarity that education is, in the last analysis, the basic answer to the problems that will confront them in the years to come. Then they must develop educational programs with as much vigor in behalf of freedom and justice throughout the world as the Axis nations did in behalf of their evil programs.

American Education Week 1943 is an opportune time to discuss these basic issues with the people, to give them some appreciation of the crisis which confronts the schools, and to develop the idea that education is war work second in importance to no other.

Through the Editor's Window

Young People and Alcohol Education

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Elsewhere on this page is the first of a series of four articles on Alcohol Education in the Schools. Last week we published another article which might well have been included in the group: an account of the efforts in the schools of Ohio to arm youngsters against the insidious aggression of the drug traffic.

As Mr. Frederick Carr says in his article to be published next week, these facts "do not make pleasant reading." They are, however, in our editorial opinion, important. In publishing these articles, therefore, the Education Page seeks to give parents such facts as can be included in so small a compass, and, if need be, to point out that although the law requires that children in public school be taught the evil effects of intoxicants and drugs, there is in some school systems a regrettable laxity in doing this thing. Also, in some schools the teaching is perfunctory in presentation or old fashioned in method.

One young person of my acquaintance upon reading about the facts included in alcohol education textbooks said: "But so much of this is about heavy drinkers. Young people don't think about heavy drinking—at first. They think of so-called social drinking, and need to know what is wrong with that."

She is probably right. Perhaps the textbooks have not dealt with this aspect of the problem emphatically enough. Dr. Roe, I believe, indicates this to be a fact. Parents might like to ask, when they are making inquiries at their schools: "What about social drinking and alcohol education?"

Included in the series is an article by Roy Breg of Allied Youth. The jolly high school clubs under the banner of "Allied Youth Posts" get at the children in a way that differs from the classroom approach. These, too, are doing alcohol education in the schools, and a record of their valuable contribution belong in any picture of the work done or not done.

We hope that the presentation of this material will serve to turn to the problem the active thought of parents and other citizens who realize that young people for the protection of themselves and others must be taught the facts in a thoroughly modern, effectual way.

How the 3 R's Are Taught

American Education Week is an opportune time to show parents how the modern school teaches the fundamental tools of learning. Show in open house or special demonstration classes how children learn to count, to read, and to write in natural situations where interest is inherently great on the part of the child.

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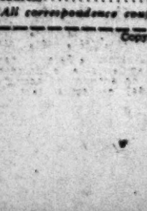
Such material is in constant demand. Every week thousands of checks for $25, $50, and $100 go out to writers whose latent ability was perhaps no greater than yours.



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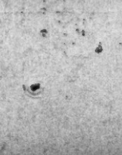

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For Information About Good Schools
consult the advertisements published on the Saturday Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor. They direct you to schools whose standards appeal to Monitor readers.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

HILLCREST
Day and Boarding School for Boys and Girls. Kindergarten to Leaving Certificate. The School provides for attendance at a Christian Science Sunday School.
Apply: The Principal, 32 Kingsingley Road, Greenwich, Sydney, N. S. W. Tel. XF 1717.

CLAREMONT
(of Esher, Surrey)
School for Girls up to 18 Years
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RADNORSHIRE
Tel. 2022

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This English Public School, with moderate fees, offers special facilities for those attending Christian Science Sunday School.
Owing to the School's property at Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, having been requisitioned by the Government, Wycliffe is temporarily removed to Lampeter in Cardiganshire, on the west side of the Welsh Mountains near Cardigan Bay.

YOU SHOULD ASK MANY QUESTIONS ABOUT SCHOOLS

If you do not see the advertisement you are looking for in our display of school advertising on the Saturday Education Page, use the coupon below, and we will send you all the information we can.

Please state kind of school desired:
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Address inquiry to School and Camp Section, Advertising Dept., The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston, Mass.

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stocks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp 1.15g	4	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Air Reduction 1e	4	41¼	41	41	
Alaska Juneau	17	6⅝	6	6	
Allegheny Corp	29	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf xw	5	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	—1
Allegh pf $30 xw	18	25⅝	25	25⅛	— 1/8
Allegheny pf	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅜
Alleg Lud Stl 2g	5	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Al Quar & Ove b	1	150	150	150	
Allied Mills (1g)	15	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
Allied Strs .60	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	6	55½	55	55	— ¼
Amerada Pet. (2)	2	78⅛	77¼	78⅛	— ⅜
AmAgChem 1.20e	1	30	30	30	
Amal Leather	2	2⅛	2		
Am Airlines 1½e	9	62	61¼	62	
Am Bank N .55g	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Am BrakeSh 1.05g	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	18	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	1	82¾	82⅝	82¾	— ⅛
Am Can pf (7) †	40	178¼	178¼	178¼	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	2	31	31	31	
Am C&F pf 12½g	1	64	64	64	
Am Ch&Cable (2)	6	23¼	22¼	22¾	— ⅜
Am Chicle (4e) †	170	104¼	104¼	104¼	
Am Distilleries	19	70	68	69	
Am Encaus Tuning	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Am Export L 1½g	6	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Am & For Power	24	5	5	5	— ⅛
Am FP $7pf .5.07e	3	74¾	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅜
Am & FP 2 pf	9	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
Am-Haw SS 2½g	1	32	32	32	— ⅛
Am Hide&Lamb	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	68½	68½	68½	+ ¾
Am Ice	18	4½	4½	4½	
Am Internat ¼g	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Invest III .60	2	6	6	6	
Am Locomotive	8	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	2	73	72½	72½	—1¼
Am M & Fdy .60g	2	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
Am Metal (1)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
Am News 1.80 †	60	34	33¾	33⅝	— ⅞
Am Pow & Light	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	4	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅜
Am P & Lt $5 pf	7	40¾	40¼	40⅜	— ⅜
Am Rad&St (.40)	10	9⅛	9	9⅛	
Am Roll Mill (1g)	7	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Am R M pf4½g †	60	65	64½	65	+ ½
Am Smelt&R (2)	5	39	38⅝	39	
Am Smelt pf 7 †	10	149¼	149¼	149¾	— ¼
Am Snuff (2.40)	1	40	40	40	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	3	24	24	24	— ½
Am Sug pf (7)	1	109	109	109	—1
Am Tel & Tel (9)	31	155¾	155	155	— ½
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	7	59½	59	59½	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf (6) †	140	143¾	143	143¾	+ ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½g	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
Am Viscose (2)	2	42¼	42	42¼	+ ¼
Am Water Works	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (bk)	4	69	68½	69	+1
Am Zinc L & S	1	4½	4½	4½	
Anaconda Cop1½g	17	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	
APW Paper	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Armour III	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Arm III pr pf 1½ak	1	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	— ⅜
Armstrong Cork 1g	*1	36½	36½	36½	+ ¾
Armold Const (½g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Asso Dry Gds (1)	2	13	13	13	— ¼
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	30	92½	92½	92½	
Atch T & SF (6)	14	54¾	54¼	54½	+ ⅜
Atl Coast L 1½g	5	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
Atl G & W I (3e)	2	33½	33¼	33½	
Atl Refining (1g)	3	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (½g)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	55	55	55	— ½
Atlas Tack 1.15g	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Austin Nichols	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Aviation Co (.10g)	22	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Bald Loco ct ¾g	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Balt & Ohio pf	5	9	9	9	
Barber Asphalt	3	23⅛	23	23	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60a	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Bath Iron Wks 3g	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
Beatrice Cr 1.85g	1	32¼	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
Beech Aircraft 1g	3	10	10	10	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½ag	6	55¼	54⅜	55	
Best & Co 1.60g	1	34½	34½	34½	
Best Foods (.80g)	1	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
Beth Steel (6)	13	57¾	57	57	— ½
Black&Decker 1.60	1	17	17	17	
Blaw-Knox .40g	7	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Boeing Airpl (2g)	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
Bon Ami B 2½ †	20	46	45½	45½	— ½
Borden Co (.90g)	2	28⅛	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
Braniff Airways .60	5	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br ¾ag	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	3	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers1.40g	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Bklyn-Man Transit	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas 1½g	2	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Brunswick-Bal (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie 3g	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	20	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
Budd Mfg	15	5¾	5¼	5⅜	
Buda Mfg pf †	100	98½	98½	98½	+1½
Budd Mfg $5pf †	9	49¼	48½	48½	
Budd Wheel (¼ag)	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Buffalo For-1.35g	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Bullard Co (1½ag)	2	17⅞	17½	17½	
Bulova Watch (2)	5	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
Burling Mills1.90g	9	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ½
Burr Add Mach .60	1	12	12	12	
Bush Termin'l .20g	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Butler Bros .60	6	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	12	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Byers (AM) pf7 †100		70	69¾	70	
Callahan Zinc Lead	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Calumet Hec .65g	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Canadian Pacific	19	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Capitol Adm A	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Cap Adm pf (3) †	30	45¼	45¼	45¾	+ ¼
Case C & O (5) †	70	95	95	95	
Carriers & Gen .20	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Caterpil Tractor 2	7	45½	45	45	— ½
Celanese Corp1½g	3	52¼	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
Celotex Corp (½a	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	118½	118½	118½	— ⅛
Celanese pr pf 7 †	40	123	123	123	— ½
Celotex Co pf 1 †34	0	16¼	18	18	— ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½a	10	19½	19	19	+ ½
Cent Foundry .10a	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Cent I L pf 4½g †	0	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Cent RR NJ	2	10	10	10	
Cerro de Pas (4)	7	36⅞	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	2	5⅝	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	110	64½	64	64¼	+ ¾
Champ P&F pf6 †	100	107½	107½	107½	
Chas & Ohio (3)	7	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	1	6½	6½	6½	
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g	3	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
Chi Gt West	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf2½ak	2	17¾	17	17	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Childs Co	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Chrysler Corp 2½g	13	77½	77	77½	— ¼
Cimmas Mel 1.20e	3	37¼	37	37¼	+ ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	6	23½	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
Collins & Ark	1	24½	25½	24½	— ½
Col & South †	5	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Col & Sou 1pf †	20	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron (1)	3	15½	15	15	— ⅛
Col B'cast A 1.80g	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	19	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	74½	74	74½	+ ½
Col G&E 5pf5 †	10	69¾	69¾	69¾	—1⅜
Colum Pict (½ag)	3	16	15⅝	15⅝	
Colum Pict pf2¼k	1	38½	38½	38½	— ½
Coml Credit (3)	5	38¼	38¼	38¼	
Com Cred pf 4¼k	1	105	105	105	— ¼
Comi Invest Tr (3)	51	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
Comi Solvents .30g	4	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Coin'with & South	224	½	¾	½	
Coin & So pf 3¾ak	2	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ¼
Coin'with Ed 1.40	5	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Conde Nast (½ag)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn	4	22	22	22	
Con C pr pf 6½ †	20	105	105	105	+ ¼
Cons Copper .10g	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	6	22½	22½	22½	
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	+ ¼
Consol Film Ind	3	2½	2½	2½	
Cons Laundries	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	4	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Con Nat Gas w d	4	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Cons Vultee 1½ag	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
Consol's Coal	2	13½	13½	13½	
Container Co 1½ag	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
Cont Baking ½ag	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Cont Can (¾ag)	9	34⅛	34	34	— ¼
Cont Motors .45g	16	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	6	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Copperweld$5l .80	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Corn Exch 2.40 †	10	46¼	46¼	46¼	
Corn Prod (2.60)	3	58	58	58	+ ¼
Cornell Dub El ¾ag	1	15½	15½	15½	
Cotv Inc (.15a)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Crane Co pf 5 †	10	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
Crosley Corp ½ag	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	3	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Crucible Stl (2e)	3	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ½
Crucible Stl pf (5)	3	74⅛	73¾	74⅛	— ⅛
Cuban-AmSug .40g	5	11	11	11	
Curtis Publishing	13	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	31	7⅛	7	7	
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	1	17⅛	17	17	
Curtiss-Wr B .75g	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
Davison Chem (1g)	3	14½	13⅝	14⅛	+ ½
Decca Records (1a)	5	24¼	24	24¼	+1¼
Deere & Co 2g	1	35⅞	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	6	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
Del. & Hudson	3	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	12	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	15	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	1	29	28⅞	29	— ½
Diam T Motor ¾ag	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	1	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅜
Dome Mines h1.60	7	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5g	5	53½	53	53	— ⅞
Dow Chem (3)	3	126¾	125⅝	125⅝	—1⅜
Dresser Mfg 1g	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
du Pont deNE (3g)	1	142¼	142¼	142¼	— ¼
DugLight 1pf5 †	10	120½	120½	120½	
Eastman Kodak 5	2	155¼	155¼	155¼	—1¾
Eastern Air L	3	34⅞	34½	34½	— ¾
Eastern Roll Mill	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	40	40	40	+ ½
El & Mus Ind .06g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
El Auto-Lite 1½g	3	35⅞	35⅛	35⅜	— ¼
Elec Boat 1¼ag	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
El P&Lt $6 pf	2	76½	76½	76⅝	— ⅞
El P&Lt $7 pf	51	80	80	80	— ¼
Endicott-J pf 5 †	2u	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	18	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Esp PS $5 pf 5 †	1	88	87½	88	+ ¼
Erie RR (1g)	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	
Erie RR ct (1g)	13	11	10⅞	11	
Erie RR pf A (5)	4	48	47¾	47¾	— ¼
Eureka Vac Cl 3ag	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
Evans Products	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
Fairbanks Morse 1a	5	35½	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Farns Tel & Rad	14	10	10	10	
Fed M Truck .30g	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Fed P Fire I 1.60a	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅜
Firestone T&R 1½a	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ½
Flintkote .65g	1	20	20	20	
Florence Stov 1½ag	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
Foster Wheeler	1	16½	16½	16½	
Fost Wheel pf 7 †	40	131	131	131	+ ½
Francisco Sugar	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Fruehauf Trs 1.40	2	25⅜	25⅜	25¾	— ⅛
Fruehauf T pf 5 †	10	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¼
Gamewell Co 2 †	20	25½	25½	25½	
Gar Wood Ind .45g	3	4½	4½	4½	
Gaylord pf 2¾ †	40	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	
Gen Am Inv .40e	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
Gen Am Trans 1g	2	41	41	41	— ¼
Gen Baking .60	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Gen Cable	7	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	12	12	12	
Gen Cab pf 7k †	80	86½	85	85	—1
Gen Elec(1.40)	19	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	
Gen Foods (1.60)	3	41¾	40¾	41⅜	+ ⅜
Gen G & El A	8	2¼	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf †	50	113	113	113	—1
Gen Mills (4)	1	103	103	103	
Gen Motors (2)	8	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Out Advert	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Gen Out Ad A	1	36½	36½	36½	— ½
Gen Prec Eq ¾ag	2	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Gen Print Ink .30g	2	7	7	7	— ½
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig pf6 †	10	111	111	111	
Gen Real&Util	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .90g	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Gen Stl C pf 6k †	20	82	80	80	—2
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Gen Tire & R (1g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Gillette Saf R ½ag	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .45g	12	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	2	83	83	83	—1
Glidden Co (.90g)	4	19¼	18	19¼	+ ½
Gobel (Adolf)	40	1¾	1	1⅛	
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Goodrich (BF) 1e	6	39½	39¼	39½	— ⅜
Goodyear T&R (2)	1	36	36	36	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery (¼e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	108	1¾	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Gray Tay Con M .60	1	4½	4½	4½	
Grand Union ½ag	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Granite C S 17½ag	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Grant (WT) 1.40	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	7	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	4	25¾	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Gt West S of 7 †	50	147	147	147	+1
Greyhound Corp 1a	5	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
Greyhound pf (.55)	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Grum Airc En 1g	5	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	10	134	134	134	—1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
GulfMob&O pf2½g	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
Gulf Oil (1a)	8	47	46½	47	+ ⅝
Hanna $5 pf (5) †	40	106½	106½	106½	+ ¼
Harb-Walker (1)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Hat Cp Am A ¾ag	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
Hayes Indust .15g	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas$1 5 †	10	102¾	102¼	102¼	
Hercules Motors 1	1	15	15	15	— ¼
Houd-Hersey B¾ag	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Houston L&P 3.60	1	66	66	66	— ½
Houston Oil	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	4	32	32	32	
Hudson & Man	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Hudson Bay (h2)	2	26½	26½	26½	
Hudson Motor .20g	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Hupp Motor	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Illinois Central	8	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Ill Cent LL (4) †	20	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
Ill Central pf	3	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Indpls P&L 1.20	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand (6)	*3	89¾	89½	89½	— ¼
Inland Steel 4½ag	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+1⅛
Inspirat Cop ¾ag	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
Intercon Rubber 1e	2	7	7	7	
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Intertake Iron ½e	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	170¾	170¾	170¾	— ⅞
Int Harvester (2)	11	67¼	66½	66½	— ¾
Int Harv pf (7) †	20	171½	171½	171½	— ¼
Int Mining	20	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Int Nick Can (2)	23	27¾	27¼	27¼	
Int Paper	13	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	2	65½	65½	65½	— ½
Int Ry Cen Am	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Int Shoe 1.80)	1	36	36	36	
Int Tel & Tel	16	13¾	13½	13⅝	
Jarvis (WB) .90g	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Jewel Tea (1)	3	28½	28½	28½	— ½
Johns Man 1½ag	1	6⅝	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅜
Jones&L Stl 2	3	21½	21	21	
Jones&L Stl pfB5	1	68	68	68	— ½
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	1	55	55	55	— ½
Kalam St&F (.60)		18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
Kan City South	4	7			
Kayser (J) (1)	1	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
Kennecott Co 1¾ag	14	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	
Kresge (SS) 1.20g	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Kress (SH) (1.60)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Kroger Grocery (2)	9	32¾	32½	32½	
Laclede Gas †	20	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Laclede Gas pf †	10	64½	64½	64½	—1
Lambert Co (1½)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Lehigh Port C 1½g	1	23	23	23	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	6	15¾	15½	15½	+ ¼
Lehigh Val RR	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Lib-O-F Glass ¾ag	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
Liggett&M pf7 †	10	179	179	179	
Libby McN&L .45g	14	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Liggett&My B 3a	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	
Lone Lozone 1½ag	3	33	32½	33	+ ½
Liquid Carbonic 1a	1	19	19	19	
Lockheed Aiec1½ag	13	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Loew's Inc (2a)	1	57½	57½	57½	
Low Star Con (3)	3	44¼	44	44	+ ¼
Lorillard P ¾ag	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Lorillard P pf7 †	110	157½	156½	157½	+2½
Louisv & Nash 5a	2	70½	69½	70½	— ½
MacAnd&For 1.65g	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Manati Sug (1)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Manati Sug war	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Marshall Field .80	9	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½ag	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Martin-Parry	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Master El 1.05g	1	27½	26½	26½	—1½
MaxSeiton Alb ¾ag	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Maytag Co	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
McCrory Stores 1	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
McCrory S pf vw 5	1	113½	113½	113½	+1¼
McGraw Elec (1)	1	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
McGraw-Hill ¾ag	2	14¼	14	14	—1
MacKen&Rea 1.15e5	5	23½	23¼	23⅞	
MaCpfBwe5½ †	40	72½	72	72	—1
Miami Copper ½ag	3	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Mid-Cont P 1.40g	3	25⅜	25	25	— ½
Minn-Honey Reg 2a	2	69½	69½	69½	— ¾
Minn-Moline	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	5	½	6⅜	6⅜	
MongCh pfA4½ †	10	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
MonCh of C 4 †	80	110	110	110	
Monsanto Ch 2½ag	1	81	81	81	— ½
Montgom Ward (2)	5	43¼	43	43	
Morris & Essex †	610	21½	20¾	21¼	— ⅛
Motor Products 1g	2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Motor Wheel .90g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
MuellerBrass 1.20g	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Mullins Mfg B	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Murray Corp ¼ag	4	9	9	9	
Nabco Liquid	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Nash-Kelvin (½ag)	5	11¼	11¼	11⅛	
Nash Ch&StL 3g †	10	32	32	32	— ¾
Nat Acme (2)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	8	8¼	8¼	8⅛	
Nat Aviation ¼ag	2	12	11⅞	12	
Nat Biscuit 1.20	1	21	21	21	
Nat Can	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1)	12	25½	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Container (1)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Cylinder G .80	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
NatDairyProd .65g	3	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers (2)	3	31¼	31⅛	31¼

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Subsidy Plea Fails to Win Grocers' Vote

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Delegates to the annual conference of the Grocery Manufacturers of America condemned government subsidies as "fundamentally unsound" yesterday shortly after OPA Director Chester A. Bowles told them subsidies, properly controlled, are "the only insurance against runaway prices."

President Roosevelt, in a message to the conference, also recommended subsidies as an anti-inflation measure.

The delegates, representing 85 per cent of the nation's processed food producers, unanimously passed a resolution saying the industry "cannot approve this price control of processed food products on that subsidy basis, because it is fundamentally unsound."

Fallacious Theory

"In the first place," the resolution declared, "it is justified on the fallacious theory that our people will thus be saved from the expense otherwise imposed by a higher price, whereas the fact is that they must then pay this increase by taxation and that it will be materially increased from an administrative standpoint.

"In the second place, any important plan of subsidy payments by the Government invites a serious raid on its Treasury, which will be difficult to limit; and it inevitably introduces a bureaucratic control of private industry which is repugnant to free institutions."

Passage of the resolution at an executive session came shortly after the director of the Office of Price Administration told the delegates that if Congress decides to abandon use of subsidies after Dec. 31, "prices of some commodities are bound to go up," some immediately, and the Little Steel formula likely would collapse.

This would lead to an inevitable broad increase in wages, he said, tending to increase further costs and retail prices.

"A 10 per cent rise in living costs would mean $8,000,000,000 added to the household bills of the American people, which we would all have to pay in higher rentals and in the stores."

Agree With Statement

The grocers said in their resolution that the "industry fully agrees" with President Roosevelt's statement that the major objectives of the American food program are to raise, in the most efficient manner, enough foods and the right kinds to meet the nation's needs.

Paul S. Willis of New York was re-elected president, B. E. Snyder of Hoboken, N. J., treasurer, and Charles Wesley Dunn of New York was reappointed general counsel.

The convention elected these vice presidents: W. R. Barry of Minneapolis, Minn.; G. C. Pound and O. E. Jones, both of Chicago.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20

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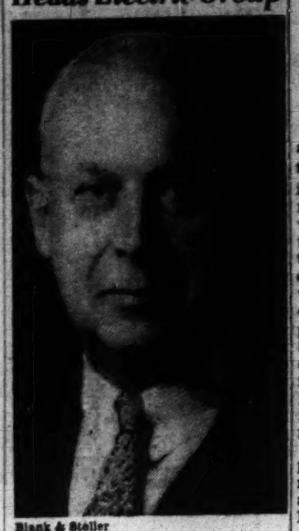

Blank & Stoller

Leonard Kebler

President of the Ward Leonard Electric Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y., elected president of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, succeeding Max McGraw, president of McGraw Electric Co., Chicago.

SEC Issues Firms' 1942 Salary Data

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Movie star Brian Aherne was paid $144,958 for his services during the fiscal year 1942, it was disclosed in Columbia Pictures Corporation's annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Aherne's salary was second only to the $150,789 paid Columbia's president, Harry Cohn. Motion Picture Director William Seiter received $130,000.

Other annual reports revealed the following salaries:

The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago: John Stuart, board chairman, and R. Douglas Stuart, president, both $85,899; W. R. Templeton, vice-president $42,260.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York: L. H. Carter, president, $57,000.

Motor Wheel Corporation, Lansing, Mich.: H. F. Harper, president, $50,400.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York: W. J. Murray, Jr., president, $50,700.

Timken-Detroit Axle Company, Detroit: Walter F. Rockwell, president, $81,483; R. J. Goldie, vice-president, $54,428; Willard F. Rockwell, board chairman, $45,083.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia: Leonard T. Beale, president, $50,000.

L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriter, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.: H. W. Smith, president, $71,204.

Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati: Richard R. Deupree, $200,000; Floyd B. Barnes and Renton K. Brodie, vice-presidents, $100,000 each.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.: S. M. Archer, president, $75,000; Werner G. Smith, vice-president, $60,000; H. W. Collins, Western division manager, $62,027.

Hecker Products Corporation, New York: William J. Wardall, board chairman, $57,640; and Leonard G. Blumenschine, president, $55,140.

International Minerals and Chemical Corporation, Chicago: Louis Ware, president, $101,250 (including a $50,000 bonus).

Aluminum Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio: H. J. Hater, vice-president, treasurer and general manager, $72,949.

Keystone Steel & Wire Company, Peoria, Ill.: W. H. Sommer, president; Henry G. Somner, executive vice-president; R. E. Somner, vice-president and general manager, and D. P. Somner, vice-president and general superintendent, $56,172 each.

Chrysler Board Approves Credit

DETROIT (AP)—Chrysler Corporation announced that its directors had approved an agreement with the National Bank of Detroit and the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. of New York, as clearing agent for a $250,000,000 revolving credit available until March 2, 1947.

Directors also declared a dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock payable Dec. 14, to stock of record Nov. 19.

In respect to the memory of our partner, Alexander Ellis, the office of Fairfield & Ellis will be closed Monday, November 8, 1943.

War Bond Owners Have Vital Interest in Fighting Inflation

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The government is of course aware of the danger that lurks in the vast total of Federal bonds now in the hands of the public. This is made clear by the statement this week of Edward B. Hall, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, that the sale to individuals of low denomination, negotiable bonds would be highly undesirable. The official viewpoint is in reply to a proposal by the retiring president of the Investment Bankers Association that such a bond would result in greater participation by individuals in the war effort, since it would be redeemable on demand.

Opening wide the gates so that people would be offered an inducement to cash their bonds is hardly a proposition that would encounter Federal approval. The sale of government bonds by the persons who had only recently purchased them would tend to nullify the whole procedure, since the buyer would in all probability have to be the government. This could easily mean that the Treasury would have to support the market if a large number of buyers took advantage of the redemption feature. Without support, the Federal issues might duplicate the course of the Liberty Bonds of World War I when they sold at an 18-point discount. This represented a heavy loss for people forced to sell on a declining market.

What some high-placed persons think about voluntary disposal of war bonds may be gathered from the remarks of G. W. Spinney, president of the Bank of Montreal, Canada. Speaking before investment bankers in New York this week, he declared that the individual who cashes in his war bond "is a deserter on the home front." Of course, there are many sales of such bonds which cannot be put in such a category, but the long lines of people which at times can be seen in front of bank windows where redemption takes place, incline the observer to believe excessive self-interest, indifference, ignorance and even fear have some place in the motivation of such action.

Those who buy war bonds out of a sense of patriotism or because it is seen as thrift will probably retain their Federal paper for a considerable period or to maturity. They are not likely to be turned into sellers so long as they believe that the financial health of the nation is not being impaired. Those, however, who dispose of government certificates in order to get cash to spend on what is not a vital necessity, may be said to be chipping away, however infinitesimally, the foundations of their own security.

Higher Taxes Advocated

The same thing would be equally true if a person who had money which could be set aside for lending to the government, chose instead to place the funds in the inflation stream; in other words, if he went out and spent the dollars for scarce goods. Such action multiplied by millions of instances, could burst the price structure, and further decrease the buying power of the dollar. Rationing is the dam against such a development, but even rationing fails if black markets spread.

Borrowing by the government from its citizens, then, is a sound procedure if those who lend do not call for their money prematurely. For the government must have the funds in any event. What is not gathered by taxes must come from lenders. According to Fred M. Vinson, director of economic stabilization, the American people are unlikely to lend their government more than $17 billion this year and therefore they should be saddled with much stiffer taxes. He advocates a $7½ billion increase in tax levies, to prevent "financial disaster," and he would take the bulk of it from the group of people making less than $5,000 a year.

Mr. Vinson's program is not a very palatable one for millions who still have income over and above living expenses. But there is undeniable truth in what he intimates that no money sacrifices can compare with what the fighting men overseas face. There can be no denial either that, though there is magnificent response on the part of the great bulk of the American people, there is evident at the same time "love of ease, political cowardice and personal ambition."

War should purge a people of dross and low motives, but this nation has not been visibly endangered, nor near defeat; has not been invaded at any point unless the distant Aleutians be excepted. Hence, the people have not submerged whole-heartedly personal goals in the big goal of winning the war, though much lip-service to this ideal has been given publicity.

When people of thrift place their funds in government safekeeping, they can be assured of absolute safety in their investment—that is, they will always get the same number of dollars back, in addition to interest payable in dollars. The one thing the investors cannot be sure of is the buying power of those dollars. The government is not able to assure holders that the intrinsic worth of their investment will be as high as when they bought it.

Must Fight Inflation

Hence, it is up to war bond buyers to do all in their power to aid the authorities to maintain the buying power of the dollar. Every bond owner is the custodian of some of the weapons to fight inflation, or dollar depreciation. The bond buyer must be an advocate of heavy taxation—levies heavy enough to siphon off "hot money." He must be an advocate of government economy—by demanding that the Federal Government itself practice thrift, weigh every expenditure, go about the business of reducing the inflated horde of Federal employees.

In other words, the Federal garment must be cut according to its cloth. When the war is over, the citizen should insist that appropriations must follow or be governed by anticipated tax levies, and not vice versa.

He must demand as free a field for private enterprise as will speed the wheels of industry. He must call for the scrapping of the policy of spending to create prosperity and demand that incentives for full production and employment be fostered under wise Federal regulation. For without an unshackled industrial system permitted to make an adequate profit on capital invested the dream of a permanent prosperity is vain.

And unless industry continues to hum and to give people what they want, not what the powers at Washington think they ought to have, then the government's tax take will assuredly shrink, more borrowing will have to take place, and war bonds will look less desirable to those who need persuasion. In the last analysis, borrowing tends to dilution of the people's money. The moral is clear: At the earliest opportunity, the voters should demand policies predicated on a philosophy that you cannot forever keep running in the red, and that thrift now is good nationally as well as individually.

Nat'l Lead Denies Charges of Paint Monopoly Cartel

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—F. W. Rockwell, president of National Lead Co., has denied charges made by a government official in Washington that his company among others was responsible for domestic monopolies and an international cartel which restricted general use of high-grade paint.

Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General, testified Thursday before the Senate subcommittee studying war mobilization that titanium, which he described as the most valuable and useful of all white paint pigments, has been priced exhorbitantly and its use restricted because of a world-wide cartel.

Mr. Rockwell said that his company had helped pioneer the development of titanium in the United States and that far from restricting the development, had reduced the price over a span of 23 years from $3 per pound to 14½ cents a pound.

He added there was no basis to Mr. Berge's further charges that National Lead had felt obliged to help the Japanese evade the British embargo, or that National used spurious patent assignments to aid the German I. G. Farbenindustrie, or in any way had attempted to set up monopolistic practices in the sale and distribution of titanium.

Montgomery Ward Sales Off

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Company, mail order and retail merchandise firm, reported October sales of $60,646,535, a decline of 20.1 per cent from sales of $76,067,626 in October, 1942. In the ninth months ended Oct. 31 the company's sales totaled $464,712,336, down 3.1 per cent from $479,491,049 in the like 1942 period.

Banker Declares Forces at Work To Federalize Banking

WATERVILLE, Me. (AP)—Forces are now at work, Claude E. Bennett, Pennsylvania banker, declared here, to "federalize banking and destroy the unit banking system, the system which has played the dominant role in making this country the greatest in the world."

Addressing the Maine Bankers' Association, Mr. Bennett, president of the Tioga County Savings & Trust Co., Wellsboro, Pa., and chairman of the special Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. committee of the American Bankers' Association, declared:

"That system (unit banking) may be in grave danger unless we begin to fight to maintain our independence by opposing that centralization of power in Washington which has been so pronounced during the past 10 years.

"With capital funds now $600,000,000 in excess of the amount contemplated by the farmers of the FDIC," Mr. Bennett said, "would it not be a greater contribution to the banking fraternity to reduce or omit the present assessment.

"In the event the FDIC encountered losses of such magnitude which reduced its capital [illegible] below the $600,000,000 at future date, then the assessments could be resumed.

"Are we to settle back complacently and permit a central organization to drain funds from our separate undivided account which could be used to build up our own reserve?" he asked.

Meat Output Up 4 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP) — The nation's meat production in federally inspected plants last week was 377,000,000 pounds, 4 per cent higher than the preceding week, with a seasonally larger output of pork accounting for most of the increase, the War Board reported.

Promoted

J. Harold Madden

Labor superintendent of the American Brass Company, named director of industrial relations for the Anaconda subsidiary's plants in the United States and Canada.

Radio Corp. Shows Gain In Quarter Net

NEW YORK (AP)—The Radio Corp. of America reported for the September quarter net income of $2,516,231, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 12 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with revised net of $2,003,110, or 9 cents a share, in the third period of 1942.

For the first nine months net of $7,435,025 was equal to 36 cents a common share, against $6,999,127, or 33 cents a share, in the like months of 1942, after revision.

American Cyanamid Co., reported net earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $4,563,486 equal to $1.73 per common share, compared with $3,318,621 or $1.27 for the 1942 period.

Continental Oil Co. and subsidiaries reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $10,453,052, equal to $2.23 a share on the capital stock, compared with $9,249,606, or $1.97 a share, in the like period of 1942.

National Cash Register Company reported net earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $3,517,631, equal to $1.84 a share, compared to $2,276,008, or $1.40 a share for the same 1942 period.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. reported net earnings of $2,098,786, equal to $1.13 a common share, for quarter ended Sept. 30, compared with $2,459,652 or $1.34 for the same quarter in 1942.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., reports net profit of $1,461,897, equal to $1.83 a share for the six months ending Sept. 30, compared with $1,514,983, equal to $1.90 a share for the same 1942 period.

Frank G. Shattuck Co. and subsidiaries reported net earnings of $238,176, equal to 20 cents a share for the quarter ending Sept. 30, compared with $170,545, or 15 cents a share for the same quarter in 1942.

Holland Furnace Co. reports net profits totaling $628,010 equal to $1.39 a share for the September quarter compared with 1942 profits for the same period amounting to $592,917, equal to $1.32 a share.

American Chicle Co. reported September quarter net earnings of $807,563 equal to $1.87 per share, compared with $928,151 or $2.14 a share for the same 1942 period.

Chas. Pfizer & Co. Inc., reported for the first nine months net income of $1,345,046, equal to $2.69 a share on the common stock, against $873,623 or $1.75 a share for the same period last year.

Remington Rand Inc. reported net income for the six months ended Sept. 30 would approximate $1,775,000, or 78 cents a share on the common stock, against $2,203,008 or $1.03 a share for the like period of 1943. Earnings for the three months ended Sept. 30 were estimated at 43 cents a common share against 89 cents in the September quarter last year.

The M. A. Hanna Co. reported a consolidated net income of $1,113,477 for the third quarter of 1943, equal to 93 cents a share on 1,016,961 shares of common stock, compared with $1,080,307 or 90 cents a common share in the corresponding period of 1942. Net income for the first nine months of 1943 was $3,998,668, equal to $2.47 a common share, compared with $3,915,036 and $3.39 the corresponding period last year.

William Wrigley, Jr., Company, chewing gum manufacturer, reported net profit of $1,515,705, equal to 77 cents a capital share, in the three months ended Sept. 30. In the same 1942 period net profit was $1,828,341, or 93 cents a capital share. Net income for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $5,090,206, or $2.59 a share, against $4,796,943, or $2.44 a share, in the 1942 period.

Allied Mills, Inc., reported for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $2,664,397, equal to $2.57 a share, compared with $1,852,844 or $2.33 a share in the same period last year.

Bon Ami Co. reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $777,168, equal to $3.63 a share on the class "A" stock and $2.17 a share on the class "B" stock. In the same period last year net was $737,877, equal to $3.42 a share on class "A" and $2.07 on class "B."

Hercules Powder Co. reported for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,506,481, equal to $1.94 a share on common stock. This compared with $948,327 or 82 cents a share in the same period last year. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 earnings were $2.91 a share, against $2.09 in the like period of 1942.

Dome Mines, Ltd., reported net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $2,186,581 equal to $1.12 a share, compared with $2,301,888 or $1.23 a share for the 1943 period.

New Jersey Zinc Co. reported September third quarter net earnings of $1,738,332 equal to 88 cents a share, compared with the 1942 quarter figures of $1,966,471 or $1.01 per share. Net profit for the nine months was $5,184,009 equal to $2.64 per share compared with the report for the similar period last year of $5,480,760 or $2.79.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. and subsidiaries reported net earnings of $1,992,585, equal to $1.03 per share, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with $1,839,618, or 79 cents a share, in the same 1942 period.

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. and United States subsidiaries reported net income for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $3,446,035 against $3,304,333 in the comparable part of 1942. Earnings per common share were 23 cents in the 1943 nine months against 20 cents in the 1942 three quarters.

National Acme Co. showed a net profit for the third quarter of $531,793 or $1.04 a share after provision of $4,396,000 for taxes, postwar adjustments and general contingencies. For the corresponding 1942 quarter the company showed a profit of $1,318,534 or $2.64 a share.

National Supply Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $3,897,307, equal to $8.48 a share on the $2 preferred stock on which dividends are in arrears. For the first nine months of 1942 the company reported net of $3,249,984 or $3.66 on the preferred shares.

Commercial Investment Trust Corp. and subsidiaries for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reported net income of $5,817,640, equal after dividends on the preference stock which was retired last June 30, to $2.43 a common share. This compared with $11,283,925 for the like period last year or $3.10 a common share, after preference dividends.

Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, a Koppers affiliate, for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 reported net income of $2,803,270, equal after dividends on prior preferred stock to $4.83 a share on 5 per cent preferred stock. This compared with $3,781,945, or $4.67 a share on the same basis for the preceding period.

ICC Hearings On Competitive Bidding Closed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Charges and denials of a monopoly in the sale of railroad securities featured day-long arguments before the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday on the long-disputed question of competitive bidding.

Last night the ICC had the question "under advisement," with no indication as to when it would make its decision.

Proponents of competitive bidding, led by the mid-western investment banking firms of Halsey, Stuart & Co. and Otis & Co., told the commission that two New York investment banking firms, Morgan Stanley & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have a virtual monopoly on the sale of railroad securities.

Theodore Kiendl, representing Morgan Stanley, replied that Halsey, Stuart and Otis had "set out upon a campaign to coerce the commission into the acceptance of a competitive bidding rule and holding out a threat of drastic legislation" unless the ICC adopted it.

Kiendl indicated that Morgan Stanley might withdraw from railroad financing in the event the commission adopted a compulsory competitive bidding rule.

Leonard D. Adkins, representing Kuhn, Loeb said the railroads should be allowed to sell their securities to that firm if they wished, and contended "they certainly will receive no benefits from competitive bidding."

Former Senator Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio, representing Halsey, Stuart and Otis, argued that Morgan Stanley and Kuhn, Loeb handle the security sales of all but a few railroads, and said his clients are "determined to break that monopoly and we intend to fight the monopoly all the way in every legitimate manner. Failure to adopt a competitive bidding rule will, in effect, be an endorsement of the monopoly."

The Association of American Railroads, with three of its members taking an opposite view, told the ICC that there is no evidence and no basis for supposing that compulsory competitive bidding would result in higher prices to the railroads for their securities.

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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Semblance of Annual Tour Seen for Pros This Winter

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is to be at least a semblance of a "winter circuit" for the pro golfers this season, after all. So says Fred Corcoran, who has found time to do some work for the National P. G. A. even though still on leave of absence from that body and working for the Red Cross. Four of the California clubs are willing to stage tournaments provided they can have assurances of the participation of at least eight nationally prominent professionals and that prizes will be war bonds.

The four clubs are in San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles, and Oakland and the pros who are expected to make the trip include Craig Wood, Byron Nelson, Jimmy Demaret, Sam Byrd, Willie Goggin, Harry Cooper, Ed Dudley, Mike Turnesa, and Harold McSpaden, provided the last-named is not inducted and obliged to report for military duty before the aforesaid tournaments are staged in December.

Array of Talent

Any golf follower will agree that there is quite an array of talent, which will be supplemented, no doubt, by strong players of the West Coast both in and out of the service, Sam Snead, W. Lawson Little, Jr., and Marvin Ward being among those in uniform who are among the possible starters. McSpaden, Byrd, Nelson, Wood, Demaret, and Goggin were leaders in the two big tournaments of the summer season, McSpaden as winner of the Tam O'Shanter, Byrd winner of the Victory; Wood runner-up in the Victory; Nelson with the best aggregate score of the group in those two tournaments; Goggin well up in the combined aggregate and Dudley, President of the PGA, as the man who in the opinion of Henry Cotton, the outstanding British pro, has the best swing of them all.

The winners naturally get the big play in the sporting columns; the runners-up get a fair amount of space. A player like Nelson is bound to keep in the limelight through such developments as being labeled by his fellow professionals as No. 1 man of the country, and later justifying their faith by the way he took Craig Wood into camp in a special match.

Tribute for Goggin

Here and now, however, the writer would like to pay tribute to a man in that aforementioned group who does not catch the headlines so often, but whose play this season, as well as over the last decade, deserves more than passing attention. Reference is to Willie Goggin, pro at White Plains, N. Y. Goggin did have the spotlight for two days in the "circus" Tam O'Shanter tournament. First he tied for low gross in the opening round with a 70, and the next day he registered another 70 and tied with Wilford Wehrle, an amateur, for best 36-hole gross, 140. His next two rounds were each 73, whereby he dropped back to a tie for sixth place in the final standing.

In the Victory tournament Goggin again started with a 70, so that for five consecutive rounds in these two major tournaments of 1943 he had three 70s and a pair of 73s. His next round was a 74, but then came his one bad round, a 78. His final 73 in the Victory landed him a tie for 18th place, but his aggregate of 581 for the two tournaments was bettered by only five men, including most of the country's leading professionals and a lot of prominent amateurs.

His Prize Performance

The season's prize performance by Goggin was still to come, however. Back east, in the middle of September, playing in an amateur-pro best-ball PGA tournament at Sleepy Hollow he knocked the competitive record of that well-known course into a cocked hat with a 32 out and 30 home, never over 4, and inclusive of eight threes and a deuce. The old record was 65, made in 1941 by an amateur, Jess Sweetser, former national amateur champion.

Phil-Pitt Team Hoping to Give Boss a Present

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Coach Earl "Greasy" Neale, of the Phil-Pitt Eagles, celebrated his anniversary today and his team of professional footballers plan to give him a real present tomorrow by whipping Sammy Baugh and his championship Washington Redskin eleven.

The game, which probably will be witnessed by some 25,000 at Shibe Park in Philadelphia, shares top interest in tomorrow's National Football League schedule with the Green Bay-Chicago Bears clash at Chicago where a crowd of 45,000 is expected.

Both contests are a "must" for the Eagles and the Packers. A loss will eliminate them from the eastern and western division races, respectively.

Although the Eagles always have given the Redskins trouble at Shibe Park, undefeated and untied Washington is favored to win its fifth straight. Earl has been instructing his boys all week on a special defense designed to stop Baugh's passes, but still Baugh, who set a record last week by throwing six touchdown passes against Brooklyn, figures to again pace his club to victory.

The Packers and the Bears played a 21-21 tie back in September at Green Bay and their contest shapes up as a thriller all the way. The Packers are determined to stop Sid Luckman who, like Baugh, has tossed 14 touchdown passes this season.

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Pap

Early in the season, in an effort to tone down sports writers' enthusiasm for the powerful Navy football team, Capt. John E. (Billick) Whelchel pointed out that the Midshipmen looked so good because they were ahead of their field in physical conditioning and were very close to their peak, where other teams would continue to improve with each succeeding game, Capt. Whelchel didn't feel that his charges would get very much better as the season progressed.

The Midshipmen are now at the point in their schedule where their opponents are catching up with them in the matter of conditioning. In fact Notre Dame passed them on Oct. 30 and today Pennsylvania was trying to do the same at Philadelphia.

Navy's success has been made possible by the big, rugged and fast line. The Midshipmen have a flock of capable backs headed by Hal Hamberg, a fancy-tossing 150-pounder, and Hilles Hume, veteran fullback. These backs have, at times, looked great in action but that was because of the devastating job done by the forward wall.

Chess — by F. R. Chevalier

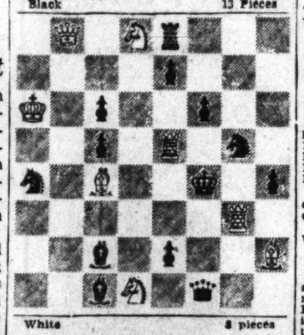
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

November 6, 1943

Problem No. 2619

By Maxwell Bukofzer, Bellaire, N. Y.

Black 13 Pieces



White 8 pieces

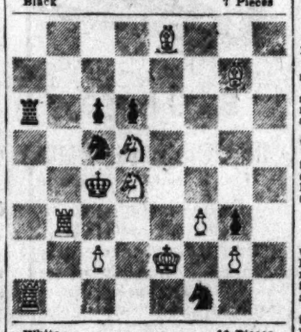
1Q1Ktr3/4p3/K1p2p2/3p1R1kt1/kt1B2k1p/-6R1/2b1p2B/2bKt1q2

White to play and mate in two (Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2620

By T. Lundberg, Dallas, Texas

Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

4B3/4B1/r1pp4/2kPKt4/2bKt4/1R3Pp1/-2P1K1P1/5Nkt2

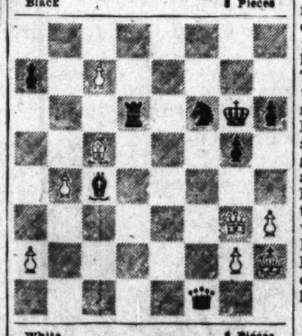
White to play and mate in two (Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2616. Kt-Kt4
No. 2617. R-QB5
No. 2618. 1. R-R KtxR
2. B-Ktdch
1. ... Kt-Q, Kt-B, or Kt-Kt
2. P-Ktdch
1. ... Kt-B3 or Q2
2. Q-Kt mate
1. ... B moves
2. QxPch
1. ... R moves
2. QxP mate

End-Game No. 674

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

After 1 P-B8 (Q), Black to play and win (Tartakower-Reti match game, Vienna, 1914. Submitted by B. Barnes.)

Give Your Extra Sets Away

The following letter addressed to the chess editor by the United Seamen's Service, Pacific Coast Regional Office, 564 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., is worthy of attention and action from every reader: "United Seamen's Service is endeavoring to place a chest of games aboard every American Liberty ship, troop transport and oil tanker. The contents of the chests include such games as chess and checkers, in addition to many others which seamen enjoy.

"Amateur home craftsmen are volunteering to make the chests and the contents are being sought from the public at large. Many games are coming in, but among them are very few chess sets. It is for this reason that we are seeking your help. Our feeling is that the response would be very extensive if you placed the matter before your readers.

"A further help would be the collection, on the part of your readers, of all the problems and solutions which appear in your column. Placed in scrapbooks in proper order, these would prove valuable adjuncts to game box chess sets.

"We are very hopeful that you will extend us your hearty co-operation, to the end that seamen aboard American troop and cargo vessels will not be deprived of the enjoyment of chess.

"Sincerely yours,
"A. B. Larson."

English Game

Sir George Thomas, a former British Champion and for many years a leading British master, recently won the West London championship. In the game below, he punishes a questionable Caro-Kann variation expertly.

Caro-Kann

Thomas White	Streusler Black	Thomas White	Streusler Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	18 P-B5	
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	16 KtxP	KtxQP
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q8	17 PxKt	BxB
4 Kt-K2	P-Q6	18 Kt(R4)-B5	B-B3
5 PxP	QxP	19 Q-B5	K-Q
6 Kt-Kt3	Q-Q	20 Kt-Q6	B-P
7 B-QB4	Kt-B3	21 KtxB	KxKt
8 Castles	Q-B2	22 PxBP	PxP
9 P-Q4	P-K3	23 B-K4	R-B
10 Q-B3	B-K2	24 QR-B	B-Kt2(b)
11 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	25 BxPch	Kt-Q2
12 B-Q2	Kt-B	26 BxKtch	KxB
13 KR-K	P-KR4(a)	27 Q-Ktch	Resigns
14 B-KKt5	B-Q2		

(a) Black has lost so much time in his development that this becomes inconsequential.

(b) What else? White's "follow-through" was very fine.

Offhand Brilliancy

At the Boylston Chess Club, where years ago Pillsbury, Barry, and F. K. Young, to mention only three important figures in Boston's chess history, played, an extremely interesting and brilliant Falkbeer involved two of the club's leading experts.

Falkbeer Counter-Gambit

Eisack White	Gates Black	Eisack White	Gates Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	11 P-B5 (d)	Kt-K1
2 P-KB4	P-Q4	12 Q-KKt3	Kt-QKt3
3 PxQP	P-K5	13 B-KKt5	KtxPch
4 P-Q3	Kt-KB3	14 K-B	KtxB
5 Kt-Q2(a)	PxP	15 PxB	Kt(B5)-K6ch
6 BxP	Kt2P	16 BxKt	KtxBch
7 Q-B3(b)	Kt-QB3	17 K-K	Castles
8 Kt-K2	B-QB4	18 R-QB	PxP
9 Kt-Kt4	B-Kt3	19 Kt(K2)-B3	Q-Q6
10 B-B4	B-K3(c)	Resigns	

(a) Keres's innovation, and practically a refutation of the counter-gambit.

(b) In this position, Keres, who devoted a lot of study to this variation in his correspondence play period, tried Kt-K4, with satisfactory results.

(c) White threatens BxKt and Kt-B6ch, winning the Q.

(d) 11 B-Q2 looks better. The complications which the text invites always seem to come out in Black's favor. Of course, Black's Kt is strongly posted, and Keres's move 7 Kt-K4 certainly works out better.

Amateur Championship

The National Amateur Championship will be held at the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, once again. The first two rounds will be played Nov. 11, and entries will be accepted up to 1:30 on the same day.

So far there will be at least 30 entrants, in addition to E. S. Jackson, Jr., who won the first championship tournament, held last year.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Nov 6 (AP)—It's unusual to turn to a hockey man for an explanation of this season's football attendance, but in the dripping Yale Bowl last week Murray Murdoch, the old "iron man" of the New York Rangers and now Yale hockey coach, made a comment that applies well to football. . . . "It's easy to educate the fans up to better performances," said Murdoch, 'but it's hard to educate them down." . . . That day a scant 5,000 spectators turned out for the Yale-Dartmouth game and 2,700 watched Princeton play Brown—and in spite of the teams' records the games were good. . . . The same afternoon some 150,000 fans saw Notre Dame-Navy and Army-Penn tussles and today almost as many were expected to watch Notre Dame vs. Army and Penn vs. Navy. . . . Maybe you still could call those four institutions of higher education.

♪ ♪ ♪

The West Point statistical department, surveying the list of about 500 cadets who won varsity football letters from 1891 to 1942, points out that two now are generals, two lieutenant generals, 20 major generals, 38 brigadier generals, 98 colonels, 105 lieutenant colonels, 64 majors, 21 captains, 46 first lieutenants and six second lieutenants. . . . Seven have been killed in action, two are missing, and three are prisoners of Japan. . . . Only 29 are in civil life.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lieut. Jimmy O'Brien, coach of the Kearns (Utah) Army Air Base team, has to be careful about giving "fight" talks when Staff Sergeant Joe Gallant is around. . . . Gallant, former Boston U. halfback, has seen combat duty in the South Pacific besides playing football for the 35th Infantry and Honolulu Bears in Hawaii. . . . Lieut. Frank Kimbrough, pilot of the North Carolina Pre-Flight Cloudbusters, is moaning because seven of his regulars completed their training just before today's Wake Forest game. But he still has Cadet Cecil Hare, the ex-Washington Redskin.

♪ ♪ ♪

Connecticut sports scribes agree that Levi Jackson, 17-year-old Hillhouse High back in New Haven, is better right now than any of Yale's ball toters. . . . Really, it's a little more than faint praise. . . . In last week's Iowa State-Oklahoma game, the Sooners used the huddle and ran 48 plays while the Cyclones called plays the old fashioned way and ran 81—but Oklahoma won, 21-7. . . . Another last word on the Dodger dislikes: Branch Rickey says, "There couldn't be anybody that I could be more unwilling to dispose of than Mickey Owen."

♪ ♪ ♪

When the Billings (Mont.) High School Broncs entered their dressing room in Butte's High School Stadium before a recent game, they examined with considerable interest the plays diagrammed on the blackboard. They had been assigned the room used for Coach Swede Dahlberg's chalk talks. . . . A pair of Butte players sauntered in and invited: "Go ahead and look 'em over, but you won't get much good out of them in an hour. We haven't learned them in two years." . . . An hour later the score was Billings 8, Butte 6.

Sailing Wind-Up

The Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association's final big dinghy event of the 1943 season will be held tomorrow with the sailing of the Brown University Yacht Club's eighth annual fall invitation regatta at Providence, R. I. A field of eight or nine colleges is anticipated as Brown, Coast Guard, Harvard, M. I. T., Northeastern, Tufts, Worcester Tech, and Yale are definite entries, and an additional team from Williams is a possibility.

Los Angeles and Milwaukee, Cub AA farms, won their pennants but immediately lost out in their respective play-offs.

Busher Turns Clock Back In Toronto Game

Many a Toronto hockey follower will turn back the years tonight, through 13 National Hockey League seasons, when Harvey "Busher" Jackson, former Toronto super star left winger skates out on Maple Leaf Gardens ice for the Boston Bruins.

The Busher who patrolled the Leafs' left wing lane for 10 years first broke in at Toronto in November of 1929. No one then contemplated that he would be still in the league 14 years later, starting his 15th season. The Busher said he was all through last spring, that 14 years were long enough. He answered the bell like an old fire horse this season, though, and he has been playing good hockey for the Bruins.

Will Play Three Spots

Jackson probably will play left wing, right wing, and defense for the Bruins tonight at various stages of the game because of the crippled condition of the Boston team, which lost three players through injuries in their opened against Canadiens. He has worked harder than ever to get into playing condition, and has had three weeks of hard skating in back of him.

Jackson is one of four players in the National League with long player records. Dit Clapper, the Boston captain, is playing his 17th consecutive season with the Bruins. Mush March of Chicago is starting his 16th season with the Chicago Black Hawks. Jackson broke in the same year as Sid Howe, now the Detroit center, but the latter missed the 1931-32 season when he played with Syracuse in the International League. So it is Howe's 14th season.

These veterans are important cogs in their respective teams. None are more important than Clapper and Jackson. They are battlers from the first face-off, and they rally young players in crucial spots. Neither Clapper nor Jackson would still be playing hockey if conditions were normal. Clapper was to have retired two years back, Jackson was to have retired last spring. It looks now as if they'll be in there for the duration.

Other Games

In other National League games this week end, New York Rangers, beaten in three starts, open their home season at Madison Square Garden against the Hawks, who also are looking for their first league victory. Frankie Boucher, coach and former star of the Rangers, is due to make the first start of his comeback campaign tonight, centering for Rookies Jack McDonald and Bill Gooden.

Tomorrow night all six clubs in the circuit will be in action with the Bruins at Detroit, Toronto at New York, and Chicago at Montreal.

Yankees Eye Site In Atlantic City

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 6 (AP)—City officials are mapping out potential facilities for Manager Joe McCarthy today, following a visit of two New York Yankee officials who studied a proposal for establishment of a spring training base here.

George M. Weiss, Vice-President of the Yankees, and Charles Krichell, baseball scout and aide to McCarthy, inspected Bader Field and its club facilities and the Absecon Boulevard Armory. No final decisions were made.

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(Continued from previous page)

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INCORPORATED. MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses; custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms; vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
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INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
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3436 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Phone 4-9280

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
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BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
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In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS FILMS FINISHING
Kodachrome—Kodacolor
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Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
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1800 NORTH MIAMI AVENUE
PHONE 321-49

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Cleaning and Laundry
6310 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

MIAMI (Continued)

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In the heart of Little River
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Only the best in foods
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Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
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Buy Back Service
Best Fashion Planned
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Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
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Distinctive Printing
Moderate Prices
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42 S. W. 1st St. Ph. 3-1445
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Miami 83 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
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A Complete Food Store
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GULF PRODUCTS GULF TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
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Ask for
McARTHUR
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Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
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TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 3 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

MIAMI BEACH

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen—Floyd Manker
Miami: Tel. 2-2535
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7432 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

WARREN'S SHOE STORE
Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store
Phone 2610 354-356 Main Street

SARASOTA STATE BANK
365 Main Street 2173

Mack's Food Shop
145 South Pineapple Avenue
SARASOTA, FLORIDA
Meats Fresh Vegetables
Staple Groceries

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Port Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

SARASOTA (Continued)

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS COMPANY
"Where Shopping Is a Real Joy"
LADIES' WEAR and ACCESSORIES
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Hamilton Standard
Service Station
Main and Osprey Ave. Phone 7181

Telephone 2229
POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SHOPPE
12 Lords Arcade

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Avenue Phone 4137

LA PLAZA BEAUTY SALON
Complete Beauty Service
10 La Plaza Theatre Arcade
Central Ave. at 5th St. Phone 5979
"Our work will please you"

ASF RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
R. I. Leavenwood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
332 Central Ave. Ph. 48-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

FERTILIZERS FEEDS
SEEDS INSECTICIDES
Spaulding's
1921 Fifth Ave. South Phone 7859

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Avenue
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

LOWREY'S
FOR FASHION
Smart Clothes for the Younger Set
346 Central Avenue

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals; also other worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

VINOY MARKET
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 8106, 8107, 7109

Sealtest
Howard's Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third Street North Phone 6591

TAMPA

Avon for a lovely skin
323 Lafayette Arcade Bldg.
AVON
Mrs. Beulah V. Gantt City Mgr.
PHONE Cosmetics H 1545

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1384 909 8TH AVE.

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.

TAMPA (Continued)

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for every Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette at Hyde Park 1103-1105 Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

WEST PALM BEACH

Anthony's
313 Clematis
West Palm Beach, Fla.
A home-owned, home-operated store. Highest quality apparel for men, women and children.

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B.D. COLE INC
CONSTANT SERVICE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

We Will Endeavor to Serve as Long as Repair Parts Last
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
207 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We give Machine, Machineless and Wireless Permanent Waves. Price $4.00 up; Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00; Manicure 60 cents.
2005 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9480

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches
PHONE 3851-2

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 DATURA STREET
Re-opening for the 17th Season
Saturday Evening Nov 6th
Sizzling Steaks Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food Fresh Vegetables
Delicious Food Harmonious Surroundings

Georgia

ATLANTA

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Tipp's HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

Phone Vernon 9281 Established 1927
PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. We try to please

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson Corset Shop
24 Cain Street, N. E.

MACON

Buy war bonds and keep the home fires burning with coal from
TORCH COAL CO.
Phone 5700 224 Walnut Street

MACON (Continued)

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

SAVANNAH

Exclusive Millinery
MARNEZ SHOP
17 West McDonough Street

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET E. & W.
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

Quality Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
The Jones Co.
Terrell T. Tuten Carl J. Kraft
18 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 5-2153

TIRES, TUBES, RECAPPING, AUTO AND HOME SUPPLIES
B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
FOURTH AND BREVARD STREETS
TELEPHONE 3-4134

Charlotte Laundry Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
Suits and Dresses Handled to Perfection
DIAL 3-5191

H. V. JOHNSON & SON
for
Coal—Fuel Oil
Coke
Dial 3-2187

European Classified

MUSIC TUITION

THE DOROTHY PATTERSON STUDIOS, St. Thomas' Hall, Musgrave Road, Durban. Subjects: Pianoforte — Harmony — Counterpoint — Aural Culture—Accompanying—Musical Appreciation—Matriculation Course — etc. Students prepared for Examinations and Concert performance

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
MIDDLEMOSTS PTY. LTD. CAPE TOWN
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

CHAMES & NELSON CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNGS PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95, PLEIN ST.
Daily deliveries.
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbells Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kelloggs Products, Hustler & Palmer, Pooh Preams,
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Ponds Preparations, Potter & Moores.

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

DURBAN

MILLAR BROS.
for
FLOWERS and FLORAL WORK
PLANTS and SEEDS
Phones 25555 & (after hours) 46372
401, West St.

DURBAN (Continued)

John Orr & Co. (Pty) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
52 Departments Provide Clothing, House Linen and Furnishings Needs.

COMBER & RUSSELL LTD.
Tennis—Golf—Football—Bowls—Cricket, Sports Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343, West St. (opposite Benwoods)
Phone 20249

BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (Pty.) Ltd.
243 Pine Street
(Opposite City Traffic Centre)
Furniture of Every Description.
Furniture Traded in or Purchased.
Sworn appraisements and Valuations.
Telephone 24410

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25280

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto: "Only the Best for Baby"
Complete Layettes
Orders taken for any HANDMADE GARMENTS. Maids and Boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes.
21, Chester House West St. (Next to Anstey's) Phone 26066

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE
High Speed Lifts Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. 22-0311
POST JOHANNESBURG

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 30
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

PAINTINGS
RARE CHINA
BRONZES
ANTIQUES
CONSTANTLY on EXHIBITION
LANGTON GALLERIES.
324-5-6, Grand National Building
RISSIK STREET Phone 22-3894

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
90 Pritchard St.
97 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Figaro LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

DORIN
Ladies' Tailored and Sports Wear Specialists
MILLINERY
PHONE 22-1614
Davidson's Mansions, 112a, Eloff Street Johannesburg

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrells" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Graniolithic Paint, etc.
Consult us re grinding requirements
224 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-3136

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

Ward & Salmons
For VALUE in
Men's Wear
Boys' Wear
Sports Goods
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22-6311
Also at
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Kruger's
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St., Johannesburg.

SCHONBERGS'
Manufacturing Furriers
8, Pollock Mansions Eloff Street Phone 22-6248

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHOICEST WEARING APPAREL for ALL THE FAMILY
IRELANDS
IRELAND & CO. LTD., MARITZBURG

THE CREAMERY HOTEL and TEA LOUNGE
Recently Modernised
Distinctively Furnished
Spacious Lounge
Comfortable Rooms
Hot and Cold Water
Good Food
205, LONGMARKET, MARITZBURG

C. Emile
Ladies' Hairstylists and Beauty Specialists
480a, West St., Durban Phone 20528
Hollywood, Acutt's Arcade, Durban " 21029
Emiles, Belmont Mansions " 22292
Emiles, 445 Manning Road " 37317
Emiles, 236 Church St., Maritzburg " 2722

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Underwear
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

BUREN WATCHES
Let us recommend a "Buren"
—an excellent watch at a moderate price.
Forsyth & Co. (Pty) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167, Church St. Phone 3363

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers and Dairy Produce
192, Commercial Road Phone 2439
2, North St. Phone 3242
Proprietors also of
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165, West St. Phone 2498
Premier Butchery, 143, Church St. Phone 2515

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and Printing
227, Church Street Phone 3139

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoor Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH-CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

VEREENIGING

Newhaven Residential Hotel
Beaconsfield Avenue
Every modern convenience.
Under personal supervision of
Mrs. M. W. Coney

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
High Class Grocers
41 George Street, Parramatta
Also at Hurstville and Gladesville
Green Coupons Given
Phone N. W. 9729

Every Purchase Counts
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	A	I	N	T	E	R								
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NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding :: Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4681

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St. Sydney

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
8 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

DAINTY CAKES
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3485)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliffe (FM 5551)

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee Luncheon Tea and Dinner

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9676

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone P 1502

SYDNEY—Chatswood

A. J. BENJAMIN PTY. LTD.
Modern Department Store
Chatswood
PHONE JA 2801
37 Years of Honest Trading

S. F. LEAN
CHOICE POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
471 Victoria Ave., Chatswood
TEL. JA 5163

Jeannette (THE MISSES PRIMROSE)
FOR FLOWERS
452 VICTORIA AVE. CHATSWOOD
Phone JA 3428 AFTER HOURS JA 1878

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

E. W. ROSE & CO.
Art Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
Phone B 8876
After Hours Toowong 200 or M 4813
Address—Wickham St., Valley, Brisbane.
(Head Office) (next to Matrons Millinery Salon)
Also 296 George St. Brisbane, Australia

Mathers SHOE STORE
Famous GOLD CROSS SHOES
In Multiple Fittings

PIKE BROTHERS LIMITED
Mens Wear Specialists....
QUEEN ST. BRISBANE.

PRYCE & READ
Fashion Salon
New stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, ETC., always arriving
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor

SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE (Continued)

G. J. GRICE Ltd.
96-92 Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia
Pianos, Radio, Kelvinator Electric Refrigerators and Icicle Kerosene operated Refrigerators, Phonographs, Records, Rolls, Sheet Music, Hoover-Hawkes Band Instruments

Shirley SHOE STORE
HEINDORFF HOUSE
171 Queen Street Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades Special advice for correct shoe fitting

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES and GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

WALLACE BISHOP
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
King George Sq., Brisbane, Australia

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Phone: M 1440
Thorngate Service Station
5 MAIN NORTH ROAD, Medindie
Best Quality Oils, Tyres, Tubes and Accessories
Repairs to all makes of cars.
David G. Reid, Proprietor

MOORE'S
"On the Square"
Adelaide's Beautiful Retail Store
Right on Victoria Square C 6650

RE-CREATED FURNITURE
Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings
Repaired, Repolished, Bought and Sold
236 VICTORIA SQUARE ADELAIDE
Cecil R. Bowker, Proprietor

WALTER D. GODFREY
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Opp. State Bank
54 Pirie Street, Adelaide
Clocks, Crystal Ware, Pottery Ware

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

VICTORIA

GEELONG

HUBERT ADAMS
6 James St., Geelong
For all Printing Requirements
Prompt and Efficient Service
PHONE 1773

W. STOTT PTY. LTD.
Watch and Diamond Specialists
Moorabool Street, Geelong
PHONE 1508

BRYANT & LANE
210 Ryrie Street, Geelong
LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK-CORSET SPECIALIST

SOLOMONS
Pty. Ltd.
Geelong's Busiest Drapers

MELBOURNE

V. Boldner
Watchmaker Jeweler
RINGS REMODELED
Crystal Ware Old Gold Bought Electroplate
MU 3671 or LF 2932
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street

Phone F. 5954
LINDSAY'S FLORIST
(LILY RONALDS)
now taken over by
E. M. TEATHER
Flinders Way, 238 Flinders Lane

The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight Sundays till 9:30
303 COLLINS ST., C 1 Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F 5969—F 5541

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU. 1248

MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD.
Clayknit Tailored Knitwear To Measure
THREE STORES
553 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
317 Dean Street, Albury, N.S.W.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.–6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING
estab 28 years
Syd. FL. 5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

LOTTIE MARTIN
(WILMAR)
EXPERT CORSETIER
Fitting for every type of figure
DAINTY LINGERIE
294 Little Collins St. Phone Cent. 5218
Opposite AUSTRALIA ARCADE

The CAFE with the Quiet Atmosphere!
French Coffee Inn
19 Equitable Place
Light Luncheons and Afternoon Teas
CENT. 4896 MISS N. GALE

Little Folks
The Exclusive Children's Shop
9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

S. F. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN GEELONG, BALLARAT, OAKLEIGH and RICHMOND

AUSTRAL TOWEL SERVICE
VERA VERE MU 3008
OFFICES SUPPLIED
386 Flinders Lane

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
49 SMITH STREET PHONE J1354
FITZROY

FLAT SEEKERS
FLAT INVESTORS!
Consult the Flat Specialist
MRS. F. BLAGDON
Real Estate Agent
Member of the R. E. S. I.
80 SWANSTON STREET Phones, Cent. 6163-4-5 3 Lines

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
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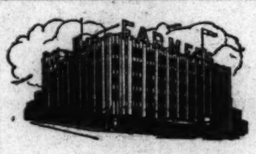

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"... and here are the oysters we found them in if you're still skeptical."

Feeding the Big Guns

A Job That Begins on the Home Front

Modern wars are won in munitions plants just as surely as they are won on the battlefronts. A battery of 3.7 anti-aircraft guns will fire 104 rounds in little more than a minute—and 104 rounds require a three-ton truck to transport them from the ammunition dump to the battery site.

Before the British 8th Army opened the advance at El Alamein in the North African desert, General Montgomery's field guns alone fired a thousand tons of ammunition in an hour. The concentration of this fire is shown by the fact that there was a 25-pounder field gun to every 23 yards of the front. It was one of the heaviest concentrations of fire power since the artillery barrages of World War one. Five field regiments and two medium regiments of artillery in the 8th Army used 500 tons of ammunition in firing a one-hour barrage.

You cannot count artillery fire in mere weight of shells, however. Every time a 16-inch gun is fired it eats up the distilled product of one-fifth acre of sugar. Nine-tenths of a pound of sugar represents sufficient sugar alcohol to go into the manufacture of a pound of smokeless powder.

One thousand pieces of field artillery in an hour's firing can burn up as much sugar as can be refined from a sugar cane field two-thirds of a mile square. There is no logic in clamoring for a "second front" and grumbling about civilian sugar restrictions at the same time.

United States troops in this war have not yet approached the massed artillery fire of Pershing's A. E. F. in that other war. In the 47-day Meuse-Argonne offensive, 4,214,000 rounds of ammunition were expended by American artillery. At St. Mihiel more than 1,000,000 shells were fired by American artillery in four hours, establishing an all-time record for artillery concentration.

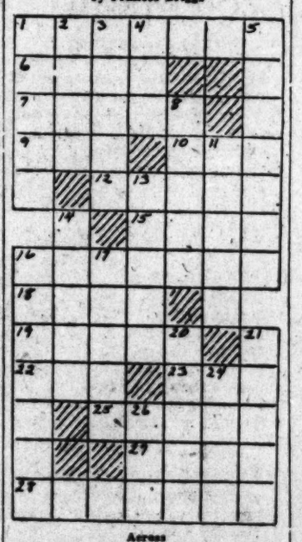
Brevities

Boston Globe: In the markets which deal with such things, prices of armor are rising. It has been found that these suits are expensive, but they wear like iron.

Milwaukee Journal: Have the collectors of rare types ever thought of looking for a non-partisan in Yugoslavia?

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The term "impasto" should remind you of a painter, aviator, or pianist—which?
6—Several English queens have had what given name?
7—What flowers generally have prickly stems?
8—Adjective suffix.
10—Capital of what State was named in honor of a President of U. S. (abbr.)?
12—Yonder.
15—Entrance to a mine is called what?
16—What is the gear or tackle of a draft animal?
18—Old.
19—Tool with diamond at point is used to cut what?
22—What is a peridot?
23—Extinct bird of New Zealand.
26—A schooner is equipped with what?
27—What is a thin, narrow bar of wood or metal?
28—Wilkins Micawber is a character in novel by whom?

Down

1—Who was the suitor whom Juliet's family wished her to marry?
2—Soon.
3—That which is inserted is what?
4—Born.
5—Certain winter apples are called what?
8—What do you call a native of Jonkoping?
11—A shillelagh should remind you of what nationality?
13—What are used for communication in manual alphabets?
14—What bird is noted for its keenness of vision?
16—Who was author of "Allan Quatermain"?
17—Widens the opening of.
20—What has been suggested as substitute for umbrella in certain song?
21—What are blocks of wood or metal on which shoes are shaped?
24—Who is Wang's wife in Pearl Buck's well-known novel?
25—To inquire.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Plane Priorities

Tulsa, Okla.

An Oklahoma businessman received an urgent request to attend an important conference in Los Angeles the following morning. Being in an essential industry he had priorities which enabled him to secure airplane accommodations superseded only by demands of the armed forces. Arrangements were made and the plane was boarded at Tulsa that afternoon.

The plane arrived at Fort Worth that evening where a transfer was to be made for Los Angeles. However, upon arrival the passenger was told he would have to give up his seat. He was informed that the next plane would leave in five hours which would mean he would arrive on the west coast too late for his conference.

As he stood in the depot replacing his ticket and credentials in his pocket, he overheard a young soldier saying to the ticket agent. "Are all arrangements for my getting to New York complete?" The ticket agent assured him they were and it was evident the soldier was making an emergency trip East for the agent added: "We are sorry you're having this trouble and we're happy to make the arrangement for your quick transportation to New York." The soldier thanked him and asked the amount of his ticket. The price was more than $90 and the soldier counted his money to find that he had only $88. Sizing up the situation the Oklahoman placed a bill on the counter with the words, "Let this take care of the difference."

Just then the young woman at the next window interrupted the conversation with, "Did I hear you say you had priorities to travel to Los Angeles?" Receiving an affirmative reply she continued, "We've just had a cancellation on the plane you were originally scheduled for so if you will give me your credentials, I'll arrange for you to go right along."

Monitor Camera Club from Eugene W. Gustafson, Blue Island, Ill.

'Hm-m-m—So That's Me!'

Much as he admires his young master, Ginger has the idea that sketching is not one of his accomplishments.

In Lighter Vein

And Rubber Buggy Bumpers

If you think your tongue is limber, try this group of twisters before a company of people:

Three thrifty tinkering tailors totally tired.

Samuel Short's sister Susan sat sewing silently.

Sweet sagacious Sally Sanders said she sure saw seven segregated seaplanes sailing swiftly southward Saturday.

Two tall Turks twirled twisted turbans tastefully. — Farmer's Guide.

Hm-m-m!

"Vacancy" signs in the windows of Washington rooming houses are so rare that, if you live there, you can investigate them all, on the chance that the accommodations offered will be better than what you have. A Washington young lady we've been told about did just this the other day—investigated a room offered for rent and took it on the spot. She was about to hand over her first week's rent when the proprietress said, "Of course you're in the government, aren't you?" She said no, she was employed in private industry. The landlady shook her head and said. "We can't take you in, then. We cater only to people with permanent positions." — The New Yorker.

Sergeant Filchock

"He said he's an American and he won't have anything to do with them AXES."

NEWS ITEM—RESTAURANT OWNERS ARE OFFERING MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIPS TO GIRL EMPLOYEES AS A MEANS OF KEEPING THEM ON THE JOB
REMEMBER, BERNICE, WE HAVE CUSTOMERS
OH WHAT A BEE-U-T-FUL MORNING
PEE-PUL WILL SAY WE'RE IN LOVE
HOPE SHE'S NOT DISTURBING YOU- I HAD TO GIVE HER A SCHOLARSHIP
BUT GIRLS, YOU'RE NOT SUPPOSED TO PRACTICE DURING BUSINESS
MAMIE, I'LL PAY YOU DOUBLE IF YOU WON'T SING

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Bad Habit, Talking Too Much
By LE PELLEY
I'VE TRIED FIVE DIFFERENT PLACES IN TOWN AND I CAN'T BUY ANY CHOCOLATE CANDY ....
THAT SO !
ANYWAY, I GUESS IT'S MY PATRIOTIC DUTY TO SWEAR OFF CANDY FOR THE DURATION !
AW...
THEN IT'S SAFE TO OPEN MY CHOCOLATE BAR !!
?
ME, AND MY BIG MOUTH !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Action Wanted
By RODGERS
"Ho-kum, this is about the time bears woke up for the winter, isn't it?" Ol' Pete yawned today.
"Huh! You're no bear," I reminded him-
"Well, I can pretend I'm one and take a good long nap, can't I?" he asked-
"Yes!" I barked-
"But not while I'm around!"

The Adventures of Waddles—A Narrow Escape Artist
By THE HAGERS
"It's Bumbalo the Great!" I cried. "But why are you chained up and tied?"
Said he, "I got into this fix While practicing some brand-new tricks.
I'm tied inside; the box is nailed. I free myself,- but this time failed.
My helper left me all alone, And he's still on the telephone!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Battle of Washington

When historians in the future revise and enlarge Creasy's famous list of the world's decisive battles they might consider, along with the Battle of Britain and the Battle of Stalingrad, the battle which has just ended in Washington. For without that battle the stupendous victories already achieved on many fighting fronts might have lost much of their meaning. Certainly the peace-loving men and women who took part in them would say that their fighting had fallen short of its objective.

The Battle of Washington has been fought in the Senate of the United States. But, like the battles of Britain and Stalingrad, it was not won without aid from international friends. The help that went out from the United States to Britain and Russia in their times of peril, came back from Moscow this week to help the United States in a perilous moment. And the Connally Resolution on American postwar policy, which was everything but an assurance that the United States would really take part in maintaining world order after the war, was amended to include the Moscow statement in behalf of "a general international organization" for this purpose.

That this was just the note of clarification needed in the postwar resolution was shown by the vote which followed its inclusion. The 85-5 victory for American collaboration in a world agency to secure peace is one of the most important victories of this war. Before the war is over it may have not only political but military consequences. Certainly the reduction of the fear that soldiers may be fighting in this war as in the last for something that cannot after all be achieved should prove a tremendous stimulus to morale.

And beyond this, the assurance that the United States will see the peace through to a victory for collective security can result in modifications of each of the Allies' military aims. A shift of emphasis from self-interest to community interest can alter strategy and save lives.

A quiet word of warning may be in order at this hour. Without minimizing the result of the Battle of Washington, we may well recall that the Battle of Britain did not of itself assure victory over the Nazis, nor the Battle of Stalingrad end the German threat to Russia. The Battle of Washington is not the last victory, but the first, in the war for peace which Americans must win in their own country. The Battle of the United States is yet to be won.

But as the failure of the blitz over London, as the destruction of the Nazi armies at Stalingrad, energized the British and Russian peoples to carry on, the rout of isolationism in the Senate should inspire American fighters for peace. There now is hope that the common enemy of mankind—war itself—can be beaten into unconditional surrender.

At Flores in the Azores

General Wolfe sailed up to Quebec reciting Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," but it may be doubted whether poetry was uppermost in the minds of Premier Churchill and President Roosevelt when the United Nations recently took over the Azores. Yet, curiously enough, the occupation of these islands has caused many people to speculate which is the best patriotic poem ever written.

An American anthologist considers that the greatest of patriotic poets is William Wordsworth, and if judgment is rendered on the whole of a man's output, there is much to be said for this view. But if it be based on a single poem, Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" would be a strong candidate. "Rule, Britannia," perhaps breathes much boastfulness.

That complaint cannot be leveled against Tennyson's "Revenge," whose superb rhythms, evoking Sir Richard Grenville's heroic fight against the Spanish fleet at Flores, links the Azores with this question. To whomever the palm may be given, Tennyson and the Azores must be awarded a high vote.

Justice, Not Revenge

Final arrangements for the setting up in London of the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, backed by the Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin statement, is the biggest concrete step yet taken toward the punishment of Axis criminals. Not only might it serve to check, at least to some degree, present depredations, but its establishment in advance of the war's end promises avoidance of some of the Allies' mistakes and omissions in World War I.

The sorry record of the movement to punish the war guilty 25 years ago (as set forth in part in the Wide Horizon on this page today) certainly offered no deterrent to the criminals of World War II. Nor was it a humane impulse which induced the Allies to relinquish their demand for justice. True humaneness recognizes the necessity of sufficient punishment of criminals to protect others from becoming victims. But moral apathy, division of opinion, eagerness to forget the war, to return as soon as possible to the good old days, and rejection of world responsibility, strengthened cruel hands for further dark deeds.

There must be no such record written after this war. Obstacles still exist, it is true—lack of an international criminal court, of established penalties for violation of the laws of war and international morality, of concerted opinion as to the constitution of courts by which war crimes can be tried, problems of extradition and so on. But ways can be found if the moral determination is sufficiently strong, and it is assumed that the new United Nations Commission will explore them.

Further steps such as the careful record of crimes and criminals being kept in occupied countries and elsewhere, as well as proceedings already instigated by the French in Algiers, indicate that the warnings of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Premier Stalin, and other officials with regard to the punishment of Axis criminals are far more than the "noisy" propaganda Axis officials have declared them to be.

Not mere noise, but the clear, firm voice of justice must make itself heard if there is to be any lasting protection against world marauders and murderers. And if those who have suffered most are convinced that justice will speak, it may help to forestall the predicted mass executions which would result were the injured, upon liberation, to take punishment into their own hands without proper trials. Thus justice, not revenge, will be served.

Talking With Turkey

The hustle of diplomatists and the rustle of rumor in and about Cairo, Ankara and certain of the Balkan capitals, is like the stage business in the first act of any drama just before the entrance of the central character on the scene. In this case the central character is Turkey. The moment has come in which Turkey can make new and bigger contributions to the victory.

This moment has waited not only for the development of Allied military power, but on the agreement reached at Moscow. The Turks have needed to know that in risking the displeasure of the Axis, they were not simply opening up their country to invasion, against which they might receive inadequate aid from the Allies. They also needed to know that the fulfillment of their alliance with Britain would not bring them into sharp conflict with Russia.

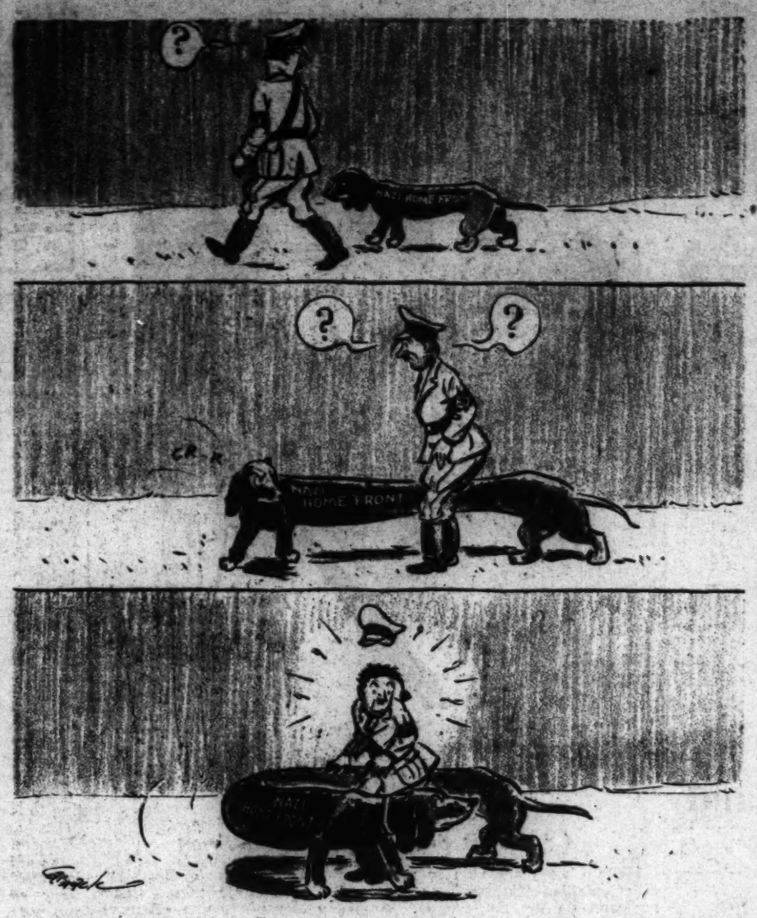
But not only the Turks needed to know these things. Before Turkish help could be wisely accepted by the Allies, they needed to know that it could be arranged without turning Turkey into a liability. Any move by Turkey that would have given the Nazis an excuse to attack that country might have placed new burdens on the Allies before they were ready to bear them.

The present military and political situations, however, warrant an effort to make more active use of the Turkish position. As a neutral, Turkey has already rendered some service, acting as a hurdle between the Nazis and the Near East. But now the Turks can provide air bases from which the Allies can bring pressure on the islands of the Aegean Sea and on Balkan capitals. They can provide access through the Dardanelles to the Black Sea at a moment when this can greatly complicate the crumbling German position.

More than the passive though useful attitude the Turks have so far assumed will be needed to assure Turkey a voice in the peace settlement. It is evident that the Turks are now being given an opportunity to improve their position in the peace by making important contributions to the winning of the war.

Since so many of her customers have mistaken the new cent for the dime they customarily leave beside their plates, our favorite waitress's nightmare theme song is, "I'm Dreaming of a White Penny."

His Next Encirclement Problem?



A Heritage in Flames

The Bookshelf

In mid-October Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, faced with cotton-dry conditions in the forests, closed the New York State hunting season. He thus faced the ire of some 600,000 nimrods, but courageously demonstrated how far we have come from the conditions that provided Stewart H. Holbrook a text for BURNING AN EMPIRE (New York: Macmillan. $2.50), an important and tragically fascinating book.

Americans have, indeed, burned a forest empire, first through the pioneer struggle against the forest, and then through carelessness, thoughtlessness and neglect. This is the story that Mr. Holbrook tells, going back into the records to re-create conflagrations of the past as a background for a study of how we are meeting the forest fire menace today.

Whether roaring upon a hurricane of its own down the Miramichi Valley of New Brunswick, sweeping into the booming lumber town of Peshtigo, Mich., in 1871, levelling the thriving city of Cloquet, Minn., in 1918, or destroying 12,500,000,000 feet of fine old timber in the Tillamook fire of 1933 in western Oregon, forest fire is a terrific and costly force. Visiting the scenes of the disasters, Mr. Holbrook has dug into the records and talked with many witnesses. An excellent reporter, he gives poignant details.

* * *

Such fires as these destroyed hundreds of thousands of acres of standing timber and wiped out communities. Yet they went relatively unnoticed nationally. What warning effect they had was largely local. In 1910, however, there came what the author describes as a "Milestone Blaze." It was the first large forest fire to be competently and nationally reported throughout the country. Foresters had become increasingly articulate during the Administration of Thedore Roosevelt, whose leadership in conservation had begun to make the word mean something to Americans. Also the fire was systematically fought along battle lines, making it highly reportable. Finally the fire swept over more than 3,000,000 acres, damaging 8,000,000,000 feet of timber.

From this event came the Weeks Act, providing federal aid to state and private owners in maintaining forest protective organizations. It encouraged state forestry departments to establish a program under trained men, and fostered timber-owner co-operative fire-protective groups. Yet, Mr. Holbrook adds, "the United States was still engaged in burning an empire in 1933."

Beside the tremendous economic loss of millions of acres of destroyed forest, says Mr. Holbrook, the silence of a burned forest "fastens melancholy on a man—he knows that nothing lives in this stark area, no tree, no beast, no bird, and often no fish." Wildlife and recreational values are gone.

* * *

There is hope in Mr. Holbrook's closing chapter, which he devotes to the progress made in four decades in defense against forest fire. Yet, it is a long, hard row we have to hoe to bring ourselves close to even terms with its destructive power. However, new techniques have been developed. Fire lookouts equipped with the latest instruments, connected by telephone with fire-fighting bases, motor transport, improved equipment and other factors have made it possible to detect fires more quickly and to stop them in their infancy. In inaccessible places fighters and equipment are dropped from planes and kept supplied by air. Carbon dioxide has been used successfully against certain types of woods fires. Yet, Mr. Holbrook warns, the public "must be shown that the greatest danger of fire is not in the green old forests, but in the cutover land on which the green new forests are growing."

He notes that but for fires that have devastated Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, those States would have great forest products industries today. So would half a dozen southern states. And unless, he observes, the timbered States of the Far West tackle the problem resolutely, "they too will find themselves bereft of what is now their greatest single industry."

R. W. W.

Black Lists Are Long

The Wide Horizon

By Blossom Mathews

Establishment of the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes brings to the fore some vital questions relative to the disposition of Axis criminals.

What of a world situation in which there is no established procedure for bringing to trial, and has been no successful attempt to punish, heads of nations and their subordinates guilty of crimes under the laws of war and international morality?

The question might not have to be asked if a movement started 25 years ago to bring the criminals of World War One to justice, had been carried through. Early in that war, French and British jurists began advocating such action. Not until 1919, however, was an Allied commission created to report on war crimes, and then their recommendations were accepted only in part, and subsequently nullified in toto.

* * *

The Netherlands Government was asked to deliver Kaiser William into Allied hands, but declined on the ground that Holland had always been "a refuge for the vanquished in international conflicts." Other offenders were listed, totalling 1,500 and ranging from Marshal von Hindenburg to private soldiers who had mistreated prisoners or civilians. Trials at Paris and Lille were proposed.

The German Government thereupon refused to surrender its nationals, and, instead, offered to conduct the trials at Leipzig. The Allies acquiesced. Eventually, two and a half years after the armistice, a total of 12 persons were brought before the German court—none of them prominent. Six were convicted, three sentenced to a few months, one to two years, two to four years. The latter escaped after a few months.

In this war the crimes are too deep and widespread to permit a similar lax attitude, and the movement to insure punishment is gaining inexorable momentum. Black lists containing the names and crimes of individual perpetrators have been compiled, and, in some instances, radiocast by people in occupied countries, governments-in-exile, and other United Nations.

Among the crimes charged are mass executions, mass imprisonments, wholesale deportations of workers for slave labor, employment of starvation and other means to efface unwanted population groups, and the wiping out of whole villages such as Lidice in reprisal for sabotage or resistance. The Inter-Allied Information Committee estimated at the end of 1942 that nearly 3,400,000 persons had been executed or had died in prisons in nine Nazi occupied countries.

* * *

War criminals fall into three groups:

Government officials who have subdued through terrorism populations of occupied countries.

Persons who directly committed atrocities, including civil and military governors of occupied territories and their subordinates.

Domestic traitors and fifth-column enemy agents.

General opinion leans toward the trial of the latter two groups before tribunals in and of the countries where the crimes were committed. The first group present a more difficult problem.

No international penal code or international court ever has been formed with jurisdiction to try heads of States for offenses committed against their own or other peoples. There are in effect, however, treaties between individual States covering extradition agreements, and some groups have urged that these be brought into force.

Innumerable other problems face the justice seekers, not the least of which is the necessary revision of the inadequate Hague rules of 1907, which never have been modified to cover air warfare and other exigencies of modern global warfare. It is a tremendous job ahead of the United Nations but there is encouragement that a start has been made in the right direction.

See Editorial: Justice, Not Revenge

The C. I. O. Goes Into Politics

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

Here are three points about the C. I. O. convention which I covered at Philadelphia:

First, the C. I. O. leaders pledged themselves again and again to "no strikes." They pledged increased production, harder work. There was not a day in the week's convention when this promise was not repeated. And yet, the deep-seated dissatisfaction of labor over wage freezing and the Little Steel formula found almost equal expression. The two points came together in President Murray's comment that try as national leadership might to prevent shutdowns, it might be difficult to "prevent disruption and local strikes and local stoppages while we have a National Board in the City of Washington attempting to do the impossible."

The second point is the depth of labor's irritation. Just why is labor upset? Statistical averages indicate that the workers are getting a larger "take-home" wage now, with longer hours, greater family pay, time-and-a-half overtime, than before the war, even despite higher living costs. Then why do they object?

It is hard to emphasize the degree of labor's resentment. It is steaming there, looking for a channel of expression. In the first place, a lot of workers are not much better off, or are worse off, whatever statistical averages show, particularly groups that are bound by long-term contracts. In the second place, there is resentment over bigger profits believed to be achieved by other groups.

* * *

There is resentment by workers bound by long-term contracts, like miners and rail men, over what they regard as tardy wage increases compared to the big money being paid shipyard, airplane factory, and munitions workers. Then long-term contracts and orderly negotiating procedure are a handicap for wage equalization, they feel.

But more particularly there is resentment over the supposed high profits of corporations, big executives, and the like. Here Congress comes in for constant blame. I am trying to put down the attitude, not appraise the rights and wrongs of this situation.

Here is a typical comment: Railway labor asked for a minimum $3-a-day wage increase; a Presidential board after interminable delay scaled this down to 32 cents a day. The average railwayman points to last quarter's profits of railways of $139,000,000 (after tax deductions) and last year's estimated profits of over $500,000,000 (after taxes). In such terms, proposed workers' increases of only 3 cents an hour cannot satisfy grown-up men, they assert.

There are all sorts of replies to this. It can be pointed out that small increases to 1,000,000 men are more inflationary than big returns to a few top executives. But then why, bitterly demand the workers, are big individual profits and corporation profits permitted in wartime? How about "taking the profits out of war"? Why didn't Mr. Roosevelt's $25,000 salary limitation order go through? Shouldn't we have equality of sacrifice? Why doesn't Congress vote appropriate big taxes and the subsidy program to make it easier for workers' wives to fill the market basket? Government figures, they cry, indicate corporations are making the biggest profits in all history. Why don't newspapers attack them?

* * *

The third point is about political action. The C. I. O. leaders hate and fear John L. Lewis, but it was significant that they specifically endorsed the object (but not the method) of both the coal miners and rail men for higher pay. Now the C. I. O. has embarked on a new experiment. The public may turn back to November, 1943, as the beginning of a new kind of political labor movement in America.

With a nest egg of $700,000 pledged from the big C. I. O. unions, the Committee for Political Action under Sidney Hillman is establishing 18 regional offices, and is going into politics, not simply for the 1944 election, but "permanently." Other labor may cooperate. It will not be a third party. The question of a "fourth term" does not immediately come up. It will be action primarily on the local, and above all, on the Congressional level. It is in Congress that the C. I. O. is interested. It will be something to watch.

Labor's Cardinal Weakness

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

It might be assumed, if one undertakes to analyze the components of the various labor unions in the United States, that they are, taken individually and collectively, almost perfectly representative of democratic ideals. They embrace all classes and conditions, the skilled and the unskilled, the lettered and the illiterate. The charters of their organizations thoughtfully and wisely provide for the employment of the devices and machinery of democracy in determining and enforcing, by agreement, compromise, or more drastic methods, the wishes or considered decisions of the majority in dealing with employers or their agents.

In the light of recent events—revealing because in it we seem to see more clearly the causes and effects of labor's weaknesses and failures in the past—it is apparent that the weaknesses and disappointments of labor's democracy stem from the same source as the weaknesses and disappointments of popular or political democracy. These failures, as definitely in the case of labor as in the realm of government, are traceable directly to the neglect of those directly and chiefly concerned to assert their individual and collective right of decision, direction, and management, whether in labor councils or in popular government.

Entirely aside from repeated and continuing threats of strikes in the coal mines, the equally unthinkable disaster which would result from a strike of railroad operatives and shop workers, and the sporadic and intermittent strikes in war plants, there would seem to be the entire lack of realization by the individual worker of his own personal status as a promoter and stabilizer of post-war industrial peace and economic stability.

That return which must be sought to equal opportunity and equality of rights in the months and years of readjustment after the war cannot be realized through the application of other than practical and unselfish democratic processes of government, whether in State, Nation, or industry. Defeatism, selfish ambition, betrayal of even an implied trust, all leave identifying if not indelible marks.

What may here be interposed somewhat in the nature of a word of apology for the rank and file of workers in the coal mines, cannot by any stretch of the imagination be offered in behalf of the members of the railway unions. It can be said of the coal miners that they have been exploited as pawns in a contest between a bureaucratic creation grown strong because of their own indifference or neglect, and an even more powerful bureaucracy established under the mistaken assumption that the people are unwilling or unable to invoke the processes and methods of democracy without paternalistic direction.

Without attempting to determine the merits of the case of the coal miners, or even those of the railroad workers who are considering whether or not to threaten a strike, it is apparent that in the existing emergency the undivided strength of the Government and the people, irrespective of political bias or prejudice, should be employed to make it certain that the machinery of productive industry and distribution does not stop for a day or an hour.

We may all take time out, even in a so-called off year, to hold an election or attend a union labor meeting. But we do not, if we are wise, carry our grudges or air our grievances while we are all busy on the same job, or committed to the fulfillment of a contract to which we have all subscribed our names and set our seals.

Perhaps some keeper of the ancient archives can bring proof to the contrary, but the recollection is that Samuel Gompers, in the years when organized labor was struggling for recognition, strove, and succeeded, by diplomacy, where less astute but more assertive leaders fail today.

Credit should be given where credit is due. It goes ungrudgingly to those who direct the course of the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. In these organizations both officials and lay members display a sensible appreciation of their present responsibilities and, as well of their opportunities in rebuilding the postwar economic structure.

Those who, by overt acts or threats of failure to co-operate, impede or hinder the common undertaking, will comprise, in this new future, a disappointed minority.

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 6, 1943

Watercolor by Lester G. Hornby

PORT SAID, KEY TO CANAL ACTIVITIES, STILL RETAINS A TOUCH OF THE DREAMINESS OF OLD EGYPT

Mediterranean: Scenery for Soldiers - - - - *by Lester Hornby* - - - **Pages 8-9**

Atlantis Now

(Last of two articles)

By Clarence K. Streit

THIS WAR is a tremendous testing ground for all the various ways of life offered to humanity. Why has the prestige of the Soviet way risen so remarkably? Because Communist Russia has proved stronger than most people expected. But the qualities that make good soldiers and the experience gained on the battlefield do not necessarily make for free government. If they did, we would have no German or Japanese problem.

Why has the prestige of the free gone down so badly? Because they have disappointed expectations. Because they sold their opportunities for a mess of nationalism when they won the world before. Because they wrangled when they should have wrought. Because they identified democracy with disunion. Because they multiplied in splinter parties within the nations the divisions that separated them into splinter countries, until they presented inside and outside a caricature of strength, a personification of weakness that dismayed the friends of democracy and seemed to prove the worst charges of its foes.

Now with the restoration—at what cost!—of the power of the free, democracy's prestige is again rising.

But where the successes of the Soviet armies and factories have redounded to the prestige of Communism, even the successes of democracy in production, transportation and on the battlefield have redounded more to the credit of the United States or Britain than to democracy. They have served to keep nationalism alive rather than to give freedom itself the prestige it would have gained had merely these two peoples worked and fought as a Union of the Free.

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How can you expect our freedom to inspire the Russians, Germans, others, as it is? Take yourself. Have we yet achieved or undertaken anything in this war that stirred you, raised you out of your ordinary self, left you inspired? Don't you want to enjoy once the feeling that you, you yourself, are helping—no matter in how small a way—to build something truly free and great and enduring?

The Founding Fathers knew that feeling. Hear James Madison telling the Federal Convention: "The government we mean to erect is intended to last for ages." Listen to Thomas Paine declaring: "We have it in our power to begin the world over again." Thirteen little democracies in a world ruled by great hereditary despots, 3,000,000 colonists with only their heads and hearts and hands to help them, and they "burst like Jove upon a startled world." Don't you think, don't you know, that all Americans, and most of all the young, want to share that feeling, that sublime faith of the fathers?

But suppose we should rise to the level of the Founding Fathers, carry on their work with their vim and vigor and vision, establish in our turn this great Union of the Free. . . .

The idea of *Union Now* is but the idea of the American Revolution, alive again and marching on. That revolution is identified in the mind of humanity with no guillotine, no terror, no famine, no dictators, no attacks on religion, no purges, no secret police, nothing cruel, degrading. There was never a revolution like it, identified only with more freedom, more equality, more fraternity, more education, a rising standard of living, of working, of human dignity. Not simply for one generation, but for generation after generation increasingly for 150 years of actual performance. It is no new experiment, no Utopia, this Union Now.

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Humanity has already cast its ballot in favor of the United States federal union as the way of life that it prefers. It has cast it in the persons of millions and millions of immigrants who poured into the United States from every race and nation and religion.

A man cannot fight long against what he himself wants. And this United States of ours happens to be especially attractive to the Germans—the very people whose will to fight against us we need the most to break once for all. We have drawn immigrants especially from them. The United States model for the world is nothing vague or remote to them, it is as real and intimate as a family connection. To millions of humble German families, the American Union way stands for the way of life that Brother Hermann and Uncle Fritz wrote so enthusiastically about, back in those good old days when they were sending money in their letters to the home folks, before Hitler came.

And they remember better than we seem to remember now that the United States also stands for the way of life that has always been free from the vindictive spirit of vengeance, from that "elaborate, deliberate, intentional degradation of the weaker party" which has stained so many pages of Europe's past and present history and is prolonging now this war by its threats for the future.

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Our generation here, and on the other side, and everywhere on earth is weary, heartsick at its own repeated mistakes, its increasingly tragic failures. It is longing for something tried and true and reasonable to restore its faith in itself and the future. And we Americans have it to offer.

By *Union Now* we model our program for world government and peace on the United States federal model that has proved so long that it can and does deliver the goods. We pattern it on the broad pattern of American history—without any slavish spirit of blind imitation. We closely identify what we are trying to do on a world scale with what we have already done over here. Surely the more unequivocally we throw our weight behind the building of a genuine World United States, the more hope and faith we shall inspire among ourselves and everywhere on earth, and the sooner we shall secure enduring peace in freedom.

Begin this Union now, and nothing can long resist the inevitable argument of so great an accomplished fact. Give our free way of life once more the prestige of world-shaking, world-building achievement, and we give it an irresistible impetus in Russia, China, India, Europe, America, everywhere.

Identify the way of free press, free discussion, free choice, free enterprise and free conscience with the generous strength, with the overwhelming material and moral power that only Union Now can provide, and there is no doubt which way the world will go. Look how it moved toward freedom when only 3,000,000 men, divided among 13 little states, formed the first Federal Union. That suggests what it will do when 300,000,000 form a far stronger Union Now.

We have but to prove in time that the world's freest men are not only the finest fighters but the bravest builders of the world. Shall we prove it? The time has come to answer.

Eleven thousand years ago, according to the Platonic myth, "power came forth out of the Atlantic Ocean," power such as the world has never known. This was the Confederacy of the 10 kingdoms of Atlantis.

"The most important of their laws related to their dealings with one another They were to deliberate in common about war and other matters." To turn now from Jowett's analysis to his translation of Plato's unfinished fragment:

"Such was the vast power which the god settled in the lost island of Atlantis. . . . For many generations . . . they possessed true and great spirits, uniting gentleness with wisdom in the various chances of life, and in their intercourse with one another. . . . Neither were they intoxicated by luxury . . . but they . . . saw clearly that all these goods are increased by virtue and friendship with one another, whereas by too great regard and respect for them, they are lost, and friendship with them.

" . . . but when . . . human nature got the upper hand, they then, being unable to bear their fortune, behaved unseemly, and to him who had an eye to see, grew visibly debased, . . . but to those who had no eye to see the true happiness, they appeared glorious and blessed at the very time when they were full of avarice and unrighteous power.

"Zeus, . . . perceiving that an honorable race was in a woeful plight, and wanting to inflict punishment on them, that they might be chastened and improved, collected all the gods. . . . And when he had called them together, he spoke as follows:—"

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Here the fragment abruptly ends. Elsewhere Plato mentions that Atlantis, after conquering all the world but Greece, was defeated by the Athenians, whereupon both Atlantis and the Athenian army were swallowed up, the one by the sea, the other by the earth.

Slowly, through 900 years, Athens rose again—and outdid its mythical age. It rose to the recorded glories of Pericles and Plato.

More than 2,000 years have passed since then. Civilization has slowly risen in the democracies that fringe the ocean named for Atlas.

Shall the great Union of Atlantis now rise in its turn—rise to a recorded history that shall outdo the dreams even of a Plato? Shall power—power for good such as men never knew, power "uniting gentleness with wisdom"—come forth out of the Atlantic Ocean . . . now, in The Union of the Free? The answer rests today with some 10 democracies. And so, if you count yourself among the free, it rests, in equal part, with you.

Shall a Great Union of Atlantis Now Rise "Uniting Gentleness With Wisdom"? Queries Hopefully Clarence K. Streit, who Visions a "Union of the Free." World Map Shows "The Empire of Atlantis" From "Atlantis: The Antediluvian World," by Ignatius Donnelly. Above: Frontispiece "Des Mirabilis L'Atlantide," par L'Abbé Th. Moreux.

Denmark Bides Its Time

By Julius Moritzen

James Sawders, from Cushing

AERIAL VIEW OF FERTILE DANISH COUNTRYSIDE NEAR ODENSE

WITH THE NAZIS in full possession of Denmark, with sabotage continuing undeterred by German reprisals, the determination of the Danes to oppose with every means at their command the usurpation of their country writes a chapter in the events ushered in on April 9, 1940, when passive resistance appeared to be the best Denmark had to offer against the enemy invaders.

Hope remains that by some manner Denmark will be able to maintain herself with dignity and patience in the presence of a foe who, after trying blandishments without success, established martial law with brutal Nazi efficiency. That deliverance is not far off is the firm conviction of the Danes. And when that day arrives Norway should also be free from an enemy who is despoiling that fair land of lofty mountains and fair valleys, and is putting to death many who refuse to do the bidding of the invaders. The ties that bind Denmark and Norway in a common bond may yet point to that Greater Scandinavia, in which Sweden will join as partner.

A backward glance at what constitutes the Danish fundamentals gives force to the belief that after the war Denmark, in spite of the smallness of its territory and population, will again take its place as a nation in the new world which will be based on equity and justice to all. The country will no doubt build its tomorrow on the accomplishments of yesterday. Well named a "Social Laboratory," Denmark's spiritual machinery is such that whatever the present halt in material progress, the courage that proved its salvation after the war of 1864, when Germany likewise was the enemy, will reassert itself with renewed energy and fervor.

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The disastrous war with Germany resulted in the loss of North Slesvig. The southern province was restored to the mother country by the Allies after World War I as an act of justice to the South Jutlanders.

Comprising an area of 16,575 square miles, with a little less than 4,000,000 people, Denmark is about the size of Massachusetts and New Jersey combined. Nearly one fourth of the population lives in the capital, Copenhagen. The Danish colony of Greenland, given in charge of the United States for the duration by the Danish Minister at Washington, Henrik Kauffmann, covers more than 840,000 square miles. Since 12,500 square miles of Denmark proper is cultivated land, the Nazis knew what they were about when they invaded Denmark and stripped it of its agricultural products, as well as cattle and other farm animals. That as a result of this depletion by the German invaders there will have to be intensive agricultural rehabilitation once the Nazis are driven from the country is a certainty. And here the Danes can fall back on a precedent that stood them in good stead when, after the Danish-German war, it was a question of recovering from the loss sustained materially. Their morale they never let go of, no matter what their territorial and monetary deprivations.

Gendreau, New York

DANISH BUTTER ALWAYS FULL WEIGHT

A name in that postwar period stands out as typical of Danish stamina in an hour of anxiety—Col. Enrico Mylius Dalgas, founder of the Society for Reclamation of the Jutland Heath. These former barren stretches are now tree-covered plantations, with farms interspersed. Many Jutlanders now call to mind Colonel Dalgas' famous slogan, "Outward Loss, Inward Gain," as applying to the North Slesvig situation. As the Nazis are fortifying the entire west coast of Jutland from the Skaw to Tonder in the south, stripping the land bordering on the North Sea of its growths in order to build foundations solid enough to bear heavy armaments, it is felt that the constant winds sweeping the sand inland will do damage to the plantations and other cultivated land in that part of the Jutland peninsula. Here, too, there will have to be reconstruction after the enemy is driven out.

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When, through the initiative of Colonel Dalgas, the Jutland heaths were covered with forests and productive farm land, a new era dawned for the peasantry in that part of the country. Coincident with this development, the Folk High School plan of Bishop Grundtvig became a social pillar in Denmark's existence after the disastrous war with Germany. Throughout the rural districts of the country, especially, a national renaissance set in, a strong and vigorous movement the effects of which are still felt.

Bishop Nikolai Frederik Severin Grundtvig's name is much more than of merely local significance. This preacher of practical Christianity, who brought to the Lutheran State Church his advocacy of simplicity, was also a writer of hymns that found wide acceptance beyond the borders of Scandinavia.

When after declaring martial law in Denmark, Gen. Hermann von Hanneken ordered the arrest of prominent Danes, those taken into custody included Pastor Kaj Munk, minister of a church in the little town of Vederso, West Jutland. It was an action not unexpected, for Pastor Munk had been a thorn in the side of the Nazis from the moment they occupied the country.

Pastor Munk is a follower of Bishop Grundtvig, and it has its bearing on his antagonism to Naziism that his famous predecessor, with remarkable clear-sightedness in the first decades of the nineteenth century, regarded Germany as the great potential danger of Europe.

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"I do not wish to see the day," concluded Bishop Grundtvig, "when the whole of so-called Germany should extend from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, and from the Vistula to the Rhine, either as a republic or as an empire. For if we imagine all the heads which think and which speak German under one hat, under one German Emperor Napoleon, it would be a power to human eyes far more terrible than France when she was most dangerous. Such a German war god would impose on the world the heaviest chains it has as yet had to bear."

When Bishop Grundtvig wrote this in 1838 he perceived then the German danger much more clearly than many people a hundred years later. It must be remembered that when Bishop Grundtvig delivered his lectures on European history from 1788 to 1838, Germany had not yet been unified beyond being a loose confederation. Not until 1871 was this confederation changed into an empire under William I.

Denmark was at the height of her farm productivity when the Nazis invaded the country. The co-operative movement was paying high dividends, and in no other land did the people enjoy the results of their labor more than in the land of the Scandinavian north. The constitutional monarchy, with Christian X as democratic ruler, continued to justify itself. Nothing was more desired than a maintenance of neutrality while the powers were at loggerheads. Pressed to sign a nonaggression pact with Germany, the Danish Government felt it expedient to acquiesce. How slight a guaranty this amounted to was discovered when the Nazis marched into Denmark overnight to give the country a "protection" it did not need and did not want.

It is debatable whether Denmark, as a partner in a Greater Scandinavia with Sweden and Norway, would have been able to assert itself more forcibly than was the case on that April 9, 1940. Then, nothing beyond a social union existed among the three nations. A united front against a possible aggressor might make the difference between peace or war. Through languages almost identical, and traditions based on an almost common ancestry, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden would, it is claimed, find it advantageous to pool their national interests.

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During the process of rehabilitation which will be necessary after the war, Denmark will no doubt find it a big task to rebuild the many manufacturing plants destroyed by the saboteurs in order to hamper the Nazis' war production. From being a strictly agricultural country, Denmark has in the past decades found its industrial activities at times exceed those of the farm. Sabotaging of establishments manufacturing electrical equipment has proved especially annoying to the Nazis, who made use of the Danish plants owing to the constant bombing of their cities and the shortage of manpower. The great shipbuilding works of Burmeister and Wain proved a favorite target for the Danish saboteurs, and the big cement works at Aalborg, in Jutland, from which the Nazis obtained the material with which to fortify the west coast of the peninsula, have been frequently visited by the Royal Air Force. All this destruction means rebuilding at great cost when once Denmark becomes again free.

Rebel In Education

By Ray Pierre

PRESIDENT WINKIE BARR AND DEAN SCOTT BUCHANAN, ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

IS THE SMALL LIBERAL arts college doomed to extinction during the war years? Since the Knox-Stimson wartime training program went into effect hundreds of universities and colleges have been taken over for special Army-Navy training. But what of the smaller colleges unsuited to this purpose? They constitute a special and perplexing problem. Faced with a loss of students and faculty members, appropriations shrinking, endowments disappearing, many may soon have to pack away academic gowns and mortar boards in camphor for the duration.

Do we need to declare a moratorium on liberal education? From historic little St. John's College in Annapolis, Maryland, comes a vociferous No. President Stringfellow Barr and his cohorts have devised a threefold program that should provide students with a well-rounded education prior to army induction and simultaneously insure a stream of well-trained, disciplined men into the armed services.

It includes modification of requirements to permit matriculation at the end of three years of high school, substitution of a rigorous, all-required curriculum for the elective system, and acceleration to three years. Of these three points, only the first is novel. The second has been in successful operation at St. John's for the past six years. The last came in with the draft.

Thus, a student could enter college at fifteen and complete a good liberal education before induction at the age of eighteen.

This is not the first proposal to issue from the small college on the banks of the Severn River, whose campus is hugged by Maryland's capital and the colossus of the U. S. Naval Academy.

St. John's first sprang into public notice in 1937 with what has come to be widely known as the "great books" curriculum. Much has been said in print about the St. John's program and the men responsible for it. Generally, the story does not go back far enough.

It should begin on a fine day in June, 1935. Another school year had just ended. Young Professor Stringfellow (Winkie) Barr and his wife were driving through the Skyline Drive en route to "Faraway," their summer place in New Hampshire.

Suddenly, Winkie Barr turned to his wife and said, "My life has been a failure."

Mrs. Barr assumed he was referring to their marriage. It took all his fine powers of persuasion to convince her that the roots of his discontent lay in his professional, not marital, career.

* * *

Behind him stretched a brilliant academic record, a Rhodes scholarship, years of study abroad, a professorship at the University of Virginia. Immediately ahead lay the prospect of a summer in the New Hampshire mountains, of work on his book, "Europe Since 1500," and on essays and articles. Hardly the blueprint of failure.

Winkie Barr is anything but the dry academic plodder, the stuffy "professional educator." He is an ebullient dynamo of a man, more addicted to action than to gloomy introspection. But his disaffection led him to toss up a perfectly good career, to join a group of men who were as dissatisfied as he with American education, and with great and heroic travail, to plant what has been called "the seedbed of the American Renaissance."

The same termite that had affected Winkie Barr was simultaneously eating away at the foundations of St. John's College. Founded in 1696 as King William's School, it had gone through the normal cycle of many another very small and very old institution. In its heyday it had educated the sons of colonial aristocracy. George Washington had sent his adopted son and two nephews there. William Paca was among the petitioners for its charter. Three other signers of the Declaration of Independence, Charles Carroll, Thomas Stone, and Samuel Chase, were members of its Board of Visitors and Governors.

Now, in the year 1936, St. John's had an overwhelming deficit (it owed something like $400,000) and declining student body, a demoralized faculty, a dilapidated plant, lost "credit rating," and a succession of inefficient presidents. The desperate Board turned to Winkie Barr and his associates on the Liberal Arts Committee, which had been working for a year at the University of Chicago on an ideal curriculum.

An over-all job was performed, and St. John's became a model to purveyors of higher education everywhere.

* * *

The "red-headed rebel from Virginia" comes by his trail-blazing quite naturally. His maternal grandfather, the Rev. Frank Stringfellow, was a famous Confederate scout, whose biography reads like today's saga of an aviation ace or secret agent.

He was personal scout to Jeb Stuart, Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis. Though part of a system to whose basic dogma he did not subscribe—he was opposed to slavery, had freed the Negroes on his plantation, had been against secession—he went to war for an even deeper conviction, opposition to invasion of Southern soil.

Frank Stringfellow was a deeply religious man. "Living with him was like being with Oliver Cromwell. He always prayed to God when in a pinch and God always came across. His method worked whenever he got into a tight jam in the war. He was captured, imprisoned, condemned to death, but always got off."

This gentleman had the greatest moral influence on his grandson. The boy's father, William Alexander Barr, shaped his intellectual destiny. An Episcopal minister, he studied in Europe, where the arts hit him hard.

He had a series of churches all through the South. Consequently, Winkie Barr attended seven schools before entering college at fifteen. He flunked his only course, freshman history. So, with proper compensation, he became a professor of history. At twenty he bumped into three important milestones in his career: an M. A., a Rhodes scholarship, and the first World War. He acquired the first, deferred the second and entered the third.

The Yanks were not the only iconoclasts. Winkie Barr went to Oxford to read English Lit. He emerged with a B. A. in the honors school of Modern History. He went to England a rabid Anglophile. He emerged with a respect for England, a deep-rooted love of France.

* * *

One of his dons at Oxford complained that his essays were too perfervid. Another student, named Snow, was too cold, said the don, and Barr too hot. Adopting the cool judicial style of Thomas Seccomb, the Elizabethan scholar, he managed to please Seccomb, but not himself. It was all a matter of imitation. Fed up with everything academic, he turned newspaperman with a job on the Paris edition of the New York Herald, and acquired a wife.

His education continued in unorthodox fashion. Its locale: park benches, omnibuses, anywhere his newspaper assignments took him. But soon he was in school again—at the Sorbonne—and in due time he brought his new wife back to the States and began to teach history at Jefferson's college. His course in Modern European History made college history. Despite its results, an average flunkage of 67 per cent, students felt they had to tuck it under their belts.

He ran a one-man college and made everyone like it. He was "the incredible Winkie Barr," a character, whose bright green and red tweeds, very bright red hair, were known and loved by campus and town alike.

His reputation for irony and virulence gave him the kind of insulation he wanted. With it he managed to achieve a fair degree of privacy. It exempted him from parties. "I didn't need to drink," he asserts. It also saved him from the boredom of bridge parties. "Cards may be a fine way to kill time. But that's the last thing I've ever wanted to do with time."

In 1929, Dr. Scott Buchanan, whom he had first met at Oxford, came to teach philosophy at Virginia. They made a happy combination, though at first their recipes were unlike. Barr, schooled in the aristocratic Southern tradition, believed that most kids didn't really want an education. The boy who had honest capacities was offered nothing worthy of him, was being defrauded. Let's have an honors school like Oxford, said Barr, for the few at the top and let the others play games. Buchanan urged a general liberal education for all.

In 1936 Barr underwent a double-edged conversion. Throwing up an assured career, he joined the Chicago Liberal Arts Committee and helped frame the curriculum later adopted by St. John's. The "college within a college" idea came a cropper once and for all. Buchanan was right. The liberal arts could be taught to B, C, and D students, as well as to A's.

From the outset "the Great Books Twins," Barr and Buchanan, met almost insuperable difficulties.

No other educational program has been so widely misunderstood by the average layman. Actually the St. John's program is both conservative and radical. Stripped of academic verbiage, it appears simple, logical, necessary. It is an attempt to restore to education the liberal arts of thinking, speaking and writing via a four-year, all-required course based on the study of some hundred great books from Homer, Plato, and Aristotle, to Marx, Veblen, and Freud.

"We realized," explains Winkie Barr, "that we were inviting President Eliot's five-foot shelf to fly up and hit us in the face, and it did. But at least we focused public attention on the books and seminars rather than on subjects that have become professionalized in the elective system."

The war began to impinge on St. John's long before Pearl Harbor. As early as March, 1940, President Barr signed a public appeal for a declaration of war on the Axis. For weeks thereafter his mail was filled with scurrilous attacks.

* * *

One of Winkie Barr's most difficult tasks is to explode the myths commonly circulated about his college.

"My boy has an ordinary intelligence," fond but perplexed parents will say. "Don't you have to be super-brilliant to attend St. John's?" or "We understand that St. John's is a community of gentlemen with a high standard of living. Don't you have to be rich to go to St. John's, especially since you do not prepare students to earn a living?"

The ordinary boy, he tells them, can do extraordinary work if his interest is captured. It has been Dean Buchanan's policy to apply the "bell curve" theory to admissions, that is, to admit students ranging from A to D averages in high school.

Far from being an "aristocratic community" it has a simpler standard of living than many other schools, grants wide student aid, and a good many poor boys earn their way by means of the usual college jobs.

It is true that it is neither a business nor professional school, but its graduates do not starve. "Most persons still learn their business the way their great-grandfathers did, by the method formerly known as apprenticeship. Those who have first learned to think make the aptest apprentices."

He often punctures the comic sort of misunderstanding represented by one eager young schoolteacher, one of the hundreds who make a pilgrimage to St. John's each year. Pointing to the Hall of Records, one of the State buildings adjoining the College green, he inquired, reverently: "Is that where the great books are deposited?"

"Too many people," declares Winkie Barr, "have come to regard the books that have fed the stream of western thought as symbols of a dead culture, as dusty tomes to be kept under lock and key and examined as mere curiosities. What was good enough to shape such minds as Washington, the Adamses, Jefferson, and Madison, Franklin, and Lincoln, ought to be good enough for boys of today."

The Red Army Sings

By Nicolas Slonimsky

THE RED ARMY sings as it marches. The songs the Red Army sings are unmistakably Russian, but they are also strangely new. What are these songs? Who writes them?

In the Red Army Songbook issued in Moscow in 1942 one finds few names familiar to the music world. Prokofiev is not represented, and neither is Shostakovitch. It may be said in passing that "The Song of the United Nations," published in New York under Shostakovitch's name, is taken from Shostakovitch's incidental music to an old Soviet sound film, with words adapted in English for the purpose. This song is not known in Russia as a separate item.

The authors of Red Army songs do not rank with the great modern composers either in originality or in technique. But there is something in this music that reflects the modern concept of tonality and harmony. At the same time there is a feeling of timelessness in the peculiar use of modal constructions. It is remarkable that the minor keys in the Red Army songs outnumber the major keys three to one. These minor keys often preserve the natural Aeolian mode, without the raised leading tone, so that the dominant triad is also in minor. Furthermore, even in major keys the subdominant triad is often put in minor, a favorite device of Russian composers in general. But despite this preponderance of minor modality, there is no diminution in power and vigor that emanate from the songs of the Red Army. We may well revise our notion that minor keys are intrinsically sad and lacking in strength.

Not all Red Army songs relate to war, and only 22 out of the 68 in the Red Army Songbook were written after the outbreak of the present war. Some of the songs are popular numbers from Soviet sound films. There are also arias from Soviet operas, as, for instance, Dzerzhinsky's "Quiet Flows the Don" and "Soil Uprooted."

One song, by the brothers Dmitri and Daniel Pokrass, was originally published in a collection of anti-Fascist songs, at the time of the Spanish civil war, when the general war was still in the future. This song served a stern warning to the aggressors: "If tomorrow brings war, if the foe should attack, if he suddenly strikes to surprise us, in defence of our land, our free Soviet land, our whole people will rise to a man." When the war became a dark reality, the text was altered to read: "If tomorrow brings war, so we sang yesterday, and today the battle is raging. So the time has come for a fight to the end, and we sing with a firmer resolve. . . . Rise, our people, be ready to march! Rise, hit hard at the arrogant enemy!"

The song that gives the keynote to the sentiment of the Russian people in war and in peace is the "Song of the Fatherland" by Isaac Dunaevsky, who is one of the most popular song writers in Russia: "From Moscow to the far-flung borders, from southern mountains to the Arctic seas, man walks across the country like a master, a master of the land he calls his own. And like the Volga River, full of waters, our life abundantly flows on. Our youth is always given pathway, our old folks have our warm respect."

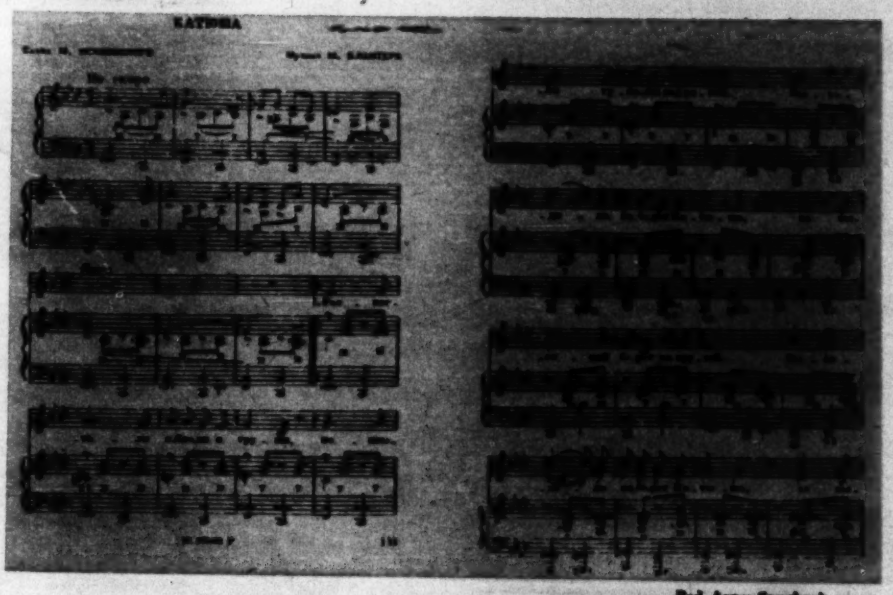
The eternal lament of a soldier's wife or sweetheart is the theme of a remarkable marching song, "The Cavalry of the Steppes" by Lev Knipper, who is the author of seven symphonies and other compositions in large forms. The harmonic scheme of the music, built on three minor triads, evokes the modality of the Mongol races that roved the territory centuries ago. The verse is an invocation to the vastness of the steppes, and the unique Russian vowel, that looks in print like the number 61, is interpolated in every line, producing the effect of savage abandon: "Oh field, broad field! On the field the heroes ride, the heroes of our Red Army. The girls are crying, they feel sad today, for the loved ones are gone, are gone to the Army. Oh, girls, look about you, look upon the highway. The long road winds on, the little merry road! We ride by our collective farms, our own collective farms, and by our young villages. But beyond the forest we see a menacing dark cloud, the evil threat of the foe. Oh, girls, we are ready to take on the enemy. Our steeds are fast on their legs, and our tanks are quick on the move. In the skies, behind the storm clouds, our formidable pilots are on the watch. Our submarines move swiftly, and Voroshilov keep a stern vigil. So let our collective farms do their teamwork in good heart. Oh, girls, look about you! Girls, wipe off your tears. Let our song resound with renewed vigor, our song which is our battle hymn today! Oh field, broad field! On the field the heroes ride, the heroes of our Red Army!"

The events of the Russian civil war of 1918–1920 are commemorated in many Red Army songs. Of these one of the best known is Aturov's "Over the Valleys and the Foothills," relating the struggle for the recapture of the Amur basin, in Russia's Far East, from the White Army: "The glory of those years will never dim, the tale of our guerilla fight will never be forgotten. We crushed to dust White Army chieftains, and we dispersed the voivods' hordes, and on the coast of the Pacific we ended our victorious march."

The Artillery, the Red Fleet, the Tank Division, all these branches of the Soviet armed forces have their special songs. The prewar song of the Red Fleet forcefully expresses the affection in which the Russian sailors hold their native land: "We will cover five-sixths of the globe. We will see many wonderful lands. We will watch in the sky o'er the ocean the bright light of a myriad stars. But to us, of the globe's known surface, the most dear is our own one-sixth. For we know there is in the world no such place as this country of ours!"

The song of the Air Corps is a rollicking march: "We have come here to make a legend real, to overcome the vastness of the air. For arms we have a pair of wings of metal; the fiery motor is our sturdy heart. Ever higher, ever higher, ever higher, we lift the proud flight of our birds. The breath of the mighty propellers means safety of our frontiers."

The popular Tatchanka, a horse-driven cart armed with a machine-gun, which made its appearance during the civil war, is celebrated in a song by Listov: "Fly away, oh birds, away! Beasts, get out of the way! Do you see a smoking cloud? Horses drive ahead of it. And at every turn of the road the machine-gun blazes forth on the enemy's thick columns, as the gunner finds his aim. Oh, Tatchanka, oh, Tatchanka, our pride and our delight. Oh, machine-gunning Tatchanka, all four wheels that make you go!"



Red Army Songbook

"KATIUSHA," POPULAR RED ARMY SONG

Soviets

ACCORDION AND HANDCLAPPING ENLIVEN RED ARMY SONGFEST AT A HALT

A great number of songs in the Red Army repertory are sentimental songs of love and nostalgia. The desirability of cultivating such sentiments at the time of a desperate struggle was questioned by the head of the Fine Arts Committee of the Council of People's Commissars, at a meeting of Soviet composers in Moscow, on July 22, 1942. The opinion was expressed that there were too few songs of hatred for the ruthless enemy, and that the Red Army needed such songs. But apparently this declaration was not a statement of policy, for the Soviet Government officially acknowledged the importance of lyrical songs even at the time of war by awarding in March, 1943, prizes of 100,000 and 50,000 rubles, respectively, to the Soviet poet Isakovsky, the author of many ballads set to music for Red Army use, and to the composer Zakharov, who wrote the music for several of Isakovsky's poems. A Soviet reviewer, commenting on the award, said that Isakovsky and Zakharov were creating living folklore, and that their songs had already become part of the people's life. One of the most popular of Isakovsky's poems, set to music by the brothers Pokrass, is entitled "Farewell," on the subject of a soldier and a maid, in a setting of the civil war: "He was ordered to go westwards, and she headed for the east. He shook hands with her, and looked, looked long into her eyes. And he said: write me a letter, write me as soon as I am gone. She replied: But where shall I write you? Where will you be? Oh, no matter, he said softly, write me somewhere, anywhere. . . . He was ordered to go westwards, and she headed for the east."

The Soviet dispatches mention from time to time the gallant and effective action of the "Katiusha" units of the Red Army. Katiusha is the nickname of the Soviet rocket gun, and this nickname it received after the popular ballad by Isakovsky, with the music by Blanter. This is the first instance in music history that a military weapon has been named after a popular song. Neither the melody nor the tempo, which is marked "not fast," suggest the rapid flying "Katiushas" of the battlefield, but the nickname shows the tender regard in which Red Army men hold their new gun that protects the fatherland:

Apple-trees and pear-trees were in blossom,
On the river mist began to fall.
On the shore, the village girl Katiusha
Looked down from the towering cliff.

She stood there, and soon she fell to singing.
Singing of the eagle of the steppes,
Singing of the one for whom she cared,
Of the one whose letter she had kept.

Oh, my song, I wish so much it flying,
Flying on the rays of the bright sun.
Let my song fly to him at the border,
Let Katiusha's message cheer him up.

Let him then recall the simple maiden,
Let him hear the song she used to sing.
Let him guard our land, our native country,
As Katiusha guards her love for him.

Apple-trees and pear-trees were in blossom,
On the river mist began to fall.
On the shore the village girl Katiusha
Looked down from the towering cliff.

Mary Jane's quarter won a battle

● It all started on a rainy Tuesday morning.

Mary Jane, she's that bright-eyed youngster from the next block, bought a War Stamp.

It was just an ordinary 25c War Stamp . . . or maybe it wasn't so ordinary, for here's what happened.

Mary Jane's 25-cent piece went into the U. S. Treasury. It joined a lot of other quarters there, hundreds of them, thousands of them, hundreds of thousands.

And a man in another city took a heavy calibre bullet from a production line and packed it in a box.

That bullet cost less than 25c. Mary Jane's quarter bought several of them, but we want to talk about the job one bullet did.

This is how . . .

A tired Marine lay prone on the ground. Rain poured from the tropical sky. The jungle steamed. A party of Japs, spearhead of an advance, moved cautiously along a trail.

One Marine couldn't stop them by himself, not when he had just a single bullet left.

But that was Mary Jane's bullet. It must have had a spell placed on it.

The Marine drew a bead on the leading Jap. He squeezed the trigger.

. . . *he didn't miss!*

The Japs, confused, bewildered, leaderless . . . got out of there . . . and got out FAST.

Later, that whole island was swept clean of Nipponese, but it would have been a far more costly fight if a single Marine, with a single bullet, hadn't stopped the first Japanese advance.

Which proves that a little thing like a 25c War Stamp can do a mighty big job.

War Stamps, and War Bonds, in small and large denominations, save lives, save battles, and can win this War!

War Bonds and Stamps will help save America.

Protect what you have! Put every penny you possibly can into War Bonds . . . . . *and then buy more of them.*

THE OLDEST AMERICAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY ★ FOUNDED 1792 ★ CAPITAL $12,000,000

Insurance Company of

NORTH AMERICA

PHILADELPHIA

Bottleneck of the Mountains

By Roscoe Fleming

THERE WAS a unique event in Colorado recently—a narrow-gauge railroad link was closed out, not because of lack of business, as has happened to thousands of miles of narrow-gauge, but because it had become a bottleneck hampering the war effort, and had to be replaced by standard-gauge equipment.

The standard track took the place of 13 miles of narrow-gauge from the Climax molybdenum mine on the Continental Divide at Fremont Pass, to connnect with the standard-gauge main line of the Denver & Rio Grande Western R. R. It claims to be the highest line of common-carrier railroad in the United States, mounting to 11,320 feet above sea level at the Climax warehouse.

The 13-mile link, now replaced, was all that was left of the Colorado & Southern Railroad's narrow-gauge empire that once included 384 miles of the most fantastic and difficult railroad construction in the United States. (The Colorado & Southern is a subsidiary of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system.)

For instance, there were so many curves on the Denver, South Park & Pacific line from Denver to Leadville, of which the Climax link was the last remaining, that in 145 miles the trains turned enough curves to constitute 97 complete circles, or one 360-degree turn every mile and one-half! No wonder there are narrow-gauge legends about the fireman throwing coal in the headlight, mistaking it for the fire-box!

* * *

On another branch of the Colorado & Southern's narrow-gauge, the Colorado Central, the "Clear Creek line," was the fantastic Georgetown Loop, as famous throughout the West as the Horseshoe Curve of the Pennsylvania, near Altoona: has always been in the East. The railroad was built up the Clear Creek Valley west of Denver, to booming Idaho Springs, Central City, prosperous Georgetown, all famous gold camps.

The ambitious engineers aimed it at Loveland Pass, the highest pass in the Rockies that is now kept open all winter, at 11,992 feet. But beyond Georgetown the grades were simply too steep to be taken in one bite.

So the engineers made two bites of them. They ran the grade up the Southern or left-hand side of the valley looking up, brought the railroad across to the right-hand side higher up, brought it back toward Denver, always climbing, built a high trestle and took it over again to the left side, thence it went on up directly above the lower line where it started up the valley.

Excursions to the Georgetown Loop were great events in Denver's earlier days, with the little engines puffing anxiously and the stiff-hatted, shirt-waisted crowd having as much fun, in its own way, as any excursionists anywhere in any time.

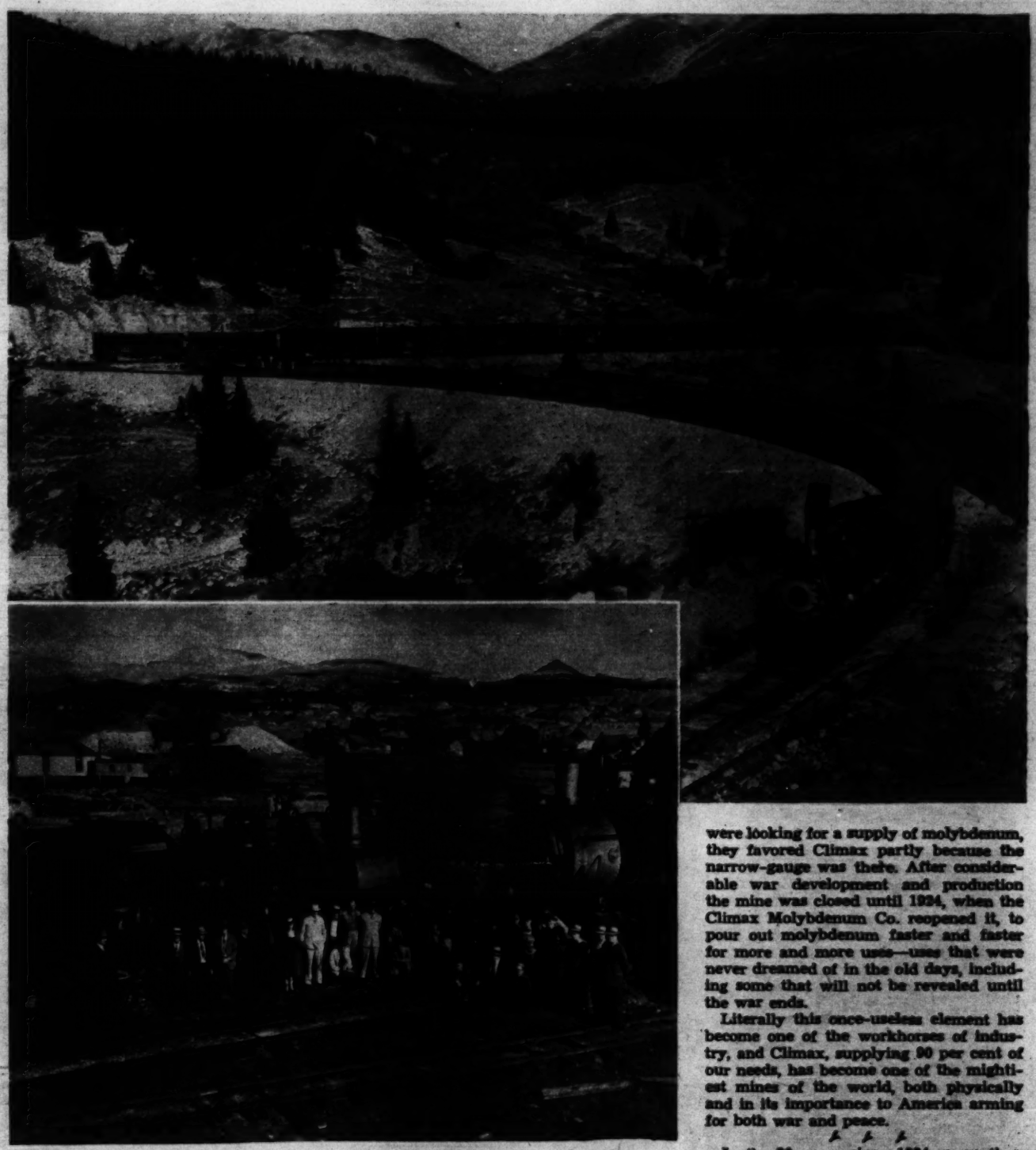
The engineers hoped eventually to get over Loveland Pass for a short-line route to the Western Slope and the West, but lack of finances defeated them. There was a tunnel once, driven into the rock on this side of the pass but abandoned after about a mile had been dug. That was the end of the railroad dream. Originally the Colorado Central's promoters wanted a connection with the Union Pacific.

* * *

This was all directly west of Denver. Into the country southwest drove the ambitious Denver, South Park & Pacific.

Its promoters likewise hoped, as the name implies, to cross the mountains and reach the sea. (None of those early groups, for that matter, ever thought in less than trans-continental terms; and one indeed, visualized a railroad that would ultimately reach the Bering Strait, fling a link across it by car-ferry or tunnel, and put Denver and Seattle and Chicago on a direct rail line with Moscow —and Paris!)

The Denver, South Park & Pacific was a narrow-gauge line—the one that turned 97 circles in 145 miles. It went up the Platte River canyon, across Colorado's "South Park," a huge bowl among the mountains whence the Platte arises; and it crept on over Fremont Pass and ultimately reached the tremendous boom-town of Leadville.



Above: Last Narrow-Gauge Train From Climax to Leadville Halts on Sharp Curve. Standard-Gauge Box Cars Just Beyond House Work Crews That Widened Line. Below: Old and New Meet in Historic Leadville. Little "76" Virtually Touches Noses With Sturdy Standard-Gauge Locomotive That Takes Its Place

In reaching that roaring gold camp, served only by freight-wagon for the first years of its existence, the D. S. P. & P. lost by some months to the Denver & Rio Grande Western, which built directly up from the east through the Royal Gorge and the Arkansas River Valley. But, with a population of more than 30,000, with more and more and more mines demanding men and materials, there was business for all. It is said the aspiring railroads charged more for freight from Denver to Leadville than was then charged by sea from New York to San Francisco around the Horn.

Not through Leadville, but southwesterly, the road was driven past Buena Vista, past mighty Mt. Princeton in the College Range, to Western Colorado, to Gunnison and ultimately to Baldwin, the farthest extension.

It is said the original promoters made fortunes out of the line, but with the decline of the gold and silver camps it fell on less prosperous days. After an interlude in various ownerships it was acquired by the Colorado & Southern in 1898. In turn the Colorado & Southern became a Burlington subsidiary in 1908. At about that same time, in 1909, the C. & S. narrow-gauge system reached its greatest expansion, 384 miles.

The line to Leadville reached its second highest point at a place called Climax on Fremont Pass (Boreas Pass at 11,465 feet was higher), and Climax Station was a favorite jumping-off place for prospectors who had outfitted in Denver and were heading into the hills seeking gold and silver.

Few of them probably ever glanced at the huge rounded mountain right behind the station, where glaciers had carved a cirque and exposed an area of native rock queerly streaked and striated with soft, dark stuff that looked as though someone had drawn across the rock with a soft pencil stuff that rubbed off on your fingers. This element had some unpronounceable name—moly something—and was good for nothing so far as anyone knew.

But a few people were later aware that research men in the laboratories were finding marvelous properties in this element, particularly for the hardening and toughening of steel.

In 1916, when United States engineers were looking for a supply of molybdenum, they favored Climax partly because the narrow-gauge was there. After considerable war development and production the mine was closed until 1924, when the Climax Molybdenum Co. reopened it, to pour out molybdenum faster and faster for more and more uses—uses that were never dreamed of in the old days, including some that will not be revealed until the war ends.

Literally this once-useless element has become one of the workhorses of industry, and Climax, supplying 90 per cent of our needs, has become one of the mightiest mines of the world, both physically and in its importance to America arming for both war and peace.

* * *

In the 20 years since 1924, more than 36,000,000 tons of ore have been dug out of the caving sides of Bartlett Mountain, and treated to give up its precious element. Production is now at a peak. Faster and faster it has become necessary to bring in the materials to build and repair and add to huge works, to build a town on the top of the Rockies, to bring in the powder and machinery to cave down the mountain.

Faster and faster the products of the mine have poured out. Every pound had to be brought in and taken out either by highway or by the narrow-gauge, which was playing the most important rôle of its career. Every pound by narrow-gauge had to be transshipped to or from broad-gauge to Leadville, a labor-wasting, time-wasting procedure.

So the Burlington and the Colorado & Southern brought in used broad-gauge equipment from elsewhere and spiked down the broad-gauge rails while the narrow-gauge still ran.

Recently they made a great day of gathering up the last narrow-gauge equipment and bringing it down to Leadville out of the mountains. But there was no note of abandonment and rust. No. 76, the little engine that whistled its way down the mountains, screamed ambition and hope. For No. 76, her twin engines and the pint-size rollingstock, all are on their way to Alaska to pioneer again as in the brave old days when Colorado was young.

SUNRISE OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN—OBSOLETE "LOW BATTERY" NEAR TOULON

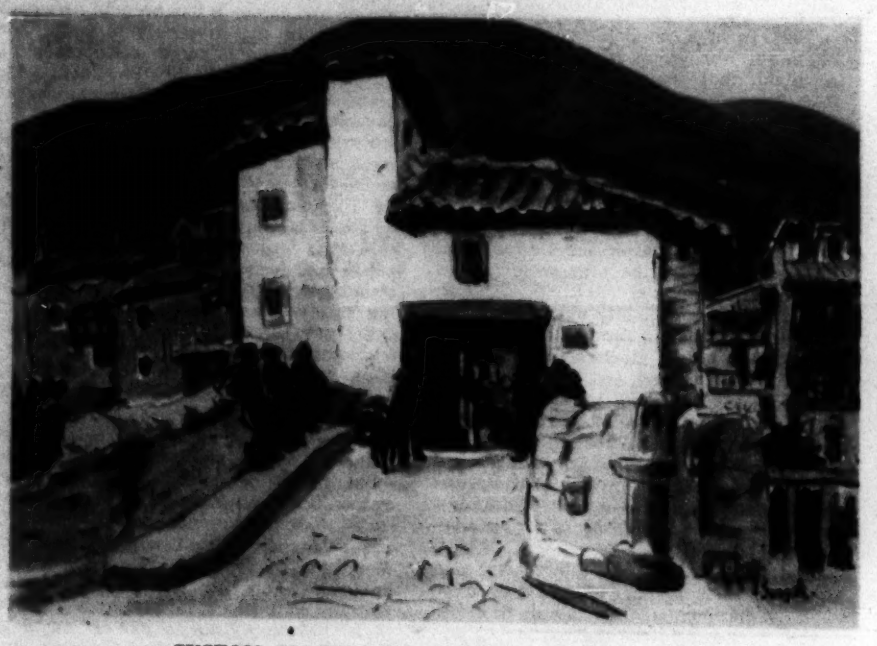
Mediterranean: Scenery for Soldiers

VERDANT COASTS, scattered with villas basking in the sunlight, and crescent sandy beaches stretching between the promontories of pink rocks—that is the Mediterranean as the artist remembers it before the Axis turned a serene sea into a theater of war.

"From my villa at Cap Brun, a pine-sheltered, rocky promontory, jutting out into the Mediterranean, just east of Toulon," Lester Hornby writes, "one looked down upon an old fortified rock known as the Batterie Bas—an obsolete relic of the days of pirates from the Barbary Coast. The only sign of life was the occasional glimpse through the pines of the douanier's uniform and holster, as he made his daily patrol along the little, tree-sheltered path skirting the shore. The 'douanier's path,' as it was called, covered the entire Mediterranean coast from Spain to the Italian frontier.

"Looking inland toward a hazy blue silhouette of the distant Alps, one saw the broad stucco of an occasional farm with sentinel-like palms rising on either side of the entrance or forming a shaded avenue all along the driveway. Olive groves of dusty green and gnarled branches flourished in the back country."

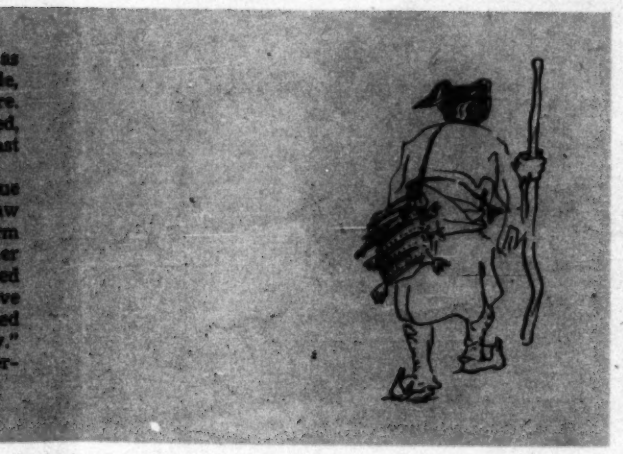
The sun still shines on the Mediterranean, whose glory will soon return.



CUSTOM COLLECTOR'S HOUSE ON BRIDGE, SOSPEL

WHITECAPS AND SMALL BOATS, HARBOR OF TOULON

PORT OF VALLETTA, MALTA—RAPID SKETCH MADE FROM THE DECK OF A MAILBOAT

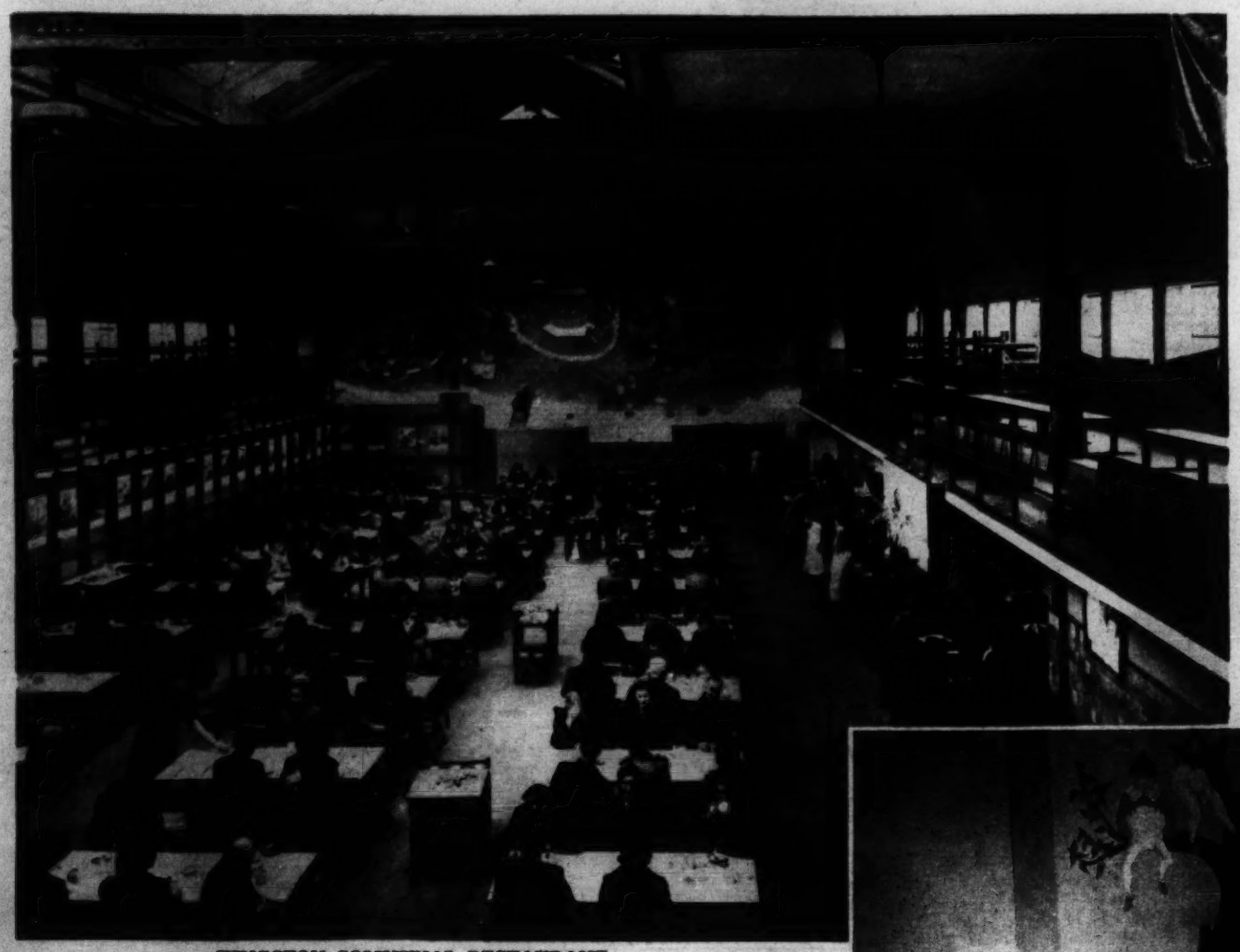


CRESCENT BEACH AND VILLAS ALONG MEDITERRANEAN

COUNTRY HOUSE WITH MEDITERRANEAN PINES AND DATE PALMS

Britain Likes Communal Eating

By Melita Spraggs



KINGSTON COMMUNAL RESTAURANT

VAST INCREASE in eating-out, which for more than half-a-million Britishers means daily feeding at communal centers, has brought far-reaching social changes to the British home-front.

Inaugurated in 1940 as an emergency measure to meet wholesale air raid destruction of facilities for eating-in, communal eating-out is an accepted and, to many, an acceptable, social trend.

Success of the communal feeding center in wartime Britain has won for it a prominent place in discussions of postwar planning.

The demand for the hot midday meal provided by the industrial canteen and the school dinner is not likely to diminish greatly in the postwar era. It is improbable that worker or school-child will wish to return whole time to the sandwich lunch packet, even when home food rations allow for it.

The future of the British Restaurant which serves the general public is less clear-cut. The eating-out habit has undoubtedly caught on. Even after the war many housewives will look to the British Restaurant to relieve them of cooking daily hot meals and washing-up for the family. With relaxation of rationing, however, and release of housewives and domestic help from work in office and factory, the popularity of the family meal-table will return to many households which have welcomed communal feeding only as a good wartime expedient.

With increase of staff and supplies in commercial catering houses, also, many will undoubtedly renew their patronage of these establishments.

But the British Restaurant, run on self-supporting, non-profitmaking lines, with its economy of fuel and light, elimination of wastage of food by cooking for large numbers, and reduction in staff-wages through cafeteria service, undoubtedly has many advantages—not least of which is the low meal prices.

British people expect this form of national food economy to be continued on its present scale, even after hostilities cease, during the period when all available foodstuffs are needed to feed the stricken countries of Europe.

Two thousand one hundred and fifty communal feeding centers throughout Britain are housed in a wide variety of places. Former banqueting halls, schools, country houses, monastery refectories, village halls, cinemas, and farm barns—these are a few of the buildings which have been converted. In some cases centers have been built on bombed sites specifically for this purpose.

In cities in the provinces centuries-old civic buildings are used for communal feeding. In the cathedral city of Rochester, for instance, a venerable gray-stone building, Sir Joseph Williamson's Mathematical School, where David Garrick was a pupil in 1737, is a center for such civic hospitality. More than 400 city workers and school children take their midday meal in the lofty-panelled Assembly Hall of the school.

* * *

A tablet on the wall outside the building reads: "Below this spot are the remains of the East Gate of the City," to which a wartime postscript has been added: "Dinners served between 12 and 2 noon. Adults 9d. children (under 14) 4d. Dinners sold for collection and taking away, 7d."

In the metropolis, communal feeding is carried on by the London County Council under the "Londoners' Meal Service." When a Londoner says: "We dined in Park Lane," he may still mean that a five-shilling plus-house-charge meal has been taken at the Grosvenor House or the Dorchester, former luxury hotels. But it may also mean that a well-cooked meal has been eaten at the near-by communal restaurant run by the Women's Voluntary Services in the former town mansion of an earl. This restaurant serves 800 midday meals to the general public. In the evenings, service is reserved for firewatchers and other Civil Defence workers.

On winter evenings by the light of his (or her) torch the night-watcher in search of food passes through the bricked-up entrance, across the dimly-lighted marble hall and climbs the wide, balustraded staircase. He may sometimes have to wait in a queue on this staircase as lords and ladies did in Victorian days. But instead of being ushered into the lofty-panelled drawing-room and served with caviar by a liveried flunkey, he pays for his ticket at a green-baize-covered table, collects his knife, fork and spoon, gets his plate filled with plain wholesome food by the helper behind the long counter, and proceeds to a small wooden table to eat it.

CHERUBS LIKE THESE EAT AT "THE GREEN," A BRITISH RESTAURANT AT BECKENHAM, KENT

Much the same procedure is followed in communal centers throughout Britain, except that in most the surroundings are less ornate.

Six hundred and eighteen thousand British folk eat communal meals every day in these restaurants. Birmingham tops the list of English towns and cities, with 42 communal feeding centers. Hull and Newcastle follow closely, with 30 centers each. In England only three towns of more than 50,000 are without British Restaurants.

In Scotland all towns of more than 50,000 have communal restaurants.

Each week 450 tons of meat, 1,260 tons of potatoes, 450 tons of other vegetables, 10 tons of sugar, 60 tons of margarine, 400 tons of bread and 225,000 gallons of milk are used for preparing communal meals.

The name, British Restaurant, was adopted in March, 1941, to describe communal restaurants set up by Local Authorities under the Ministry of Food scheme, but the term is widely used for other types of feeding center, including those operated by local authorities on their own responsibility, those run by voluntary organizations, feeding centers for evacuated folk, and school canteens which also serve the public.

* * *

The Ministry of Food has a central pool from which it supplies fuel ranges, steam and roasting oven, saucepans, washing-up machines, refrigerators and other utensils needed for equipping these centers.

Communal restaurants are proving more popular in urban than in rural areas, 80 per cent of them operating in urban areas.

To make up for inequality of distribution which would arise through more communal feeding in urban areas, the Ministry has started a "pie" scheme for rural areas. This operates in 2,000 villages at special seasons such as harvesting, fruit-picking, and lambing time. The meat ration which would be allocated for meals in a canteen or restaurant is made into a pie at village bakehouses and taken to the fields in tricycles or in Ministry of Food "pie" trucks.

Farmers are encouraged to start canteens in barns for serving hot midday meals for their employees on the lines of the industrial canteen. But the scheme does not spread very quickly and when the "pie" scheme is not in operation, a red pocket handkerchief often contains the rural worker's lunch packet. The Ministry of Food allocates a special cheese ration to help with these packed lunches.

Communal feeding of children and young people receives close attention from the Ministry of Food. Some boroughs have special restaurants for unaccompanied children.

* *

More than 2,000,000 British children get school meals. The story is told of how 36 children from a small village school came to be included in this number. Listening to a broadcast by Minister of Food Lord Woolton, they heard him say that a typical menu for a school dinner was roast beef, potatoes and cabbage, followed by chocolate pudding. In place of their usual essay these children wrote a letter to Lord Woolton giving details of the sandwich lunches their mothers packed each day

(Continued on page 14)

On the Beam . . . . . .

Only Hope for Security

Our only hope for security is in collective action.—REPRESENTATIVE JAMES WILLIAM FULBRIGHT.

Under-Secretary of State

That fellow Stettinius can run the bases faster than any man I've ever seen.—LIEUT.-GEN. WILLIAM KNUDSEN.

Interests Not Antagonistic

I know of no point where the long-range interests of the Soviet Union are antagonistic to our own. —SUMNER WELLES.

Expedition to Mt. Ararat

An expedition headed by Professor Alikhanyan has been sent by the Soviet Academy of Sciences to the summit of Mount Ararat, to study cosmic rays.—RUSSIAN INFORMATION BUREAU.

Iron Pennies Not New

Coinage by the United States Treasury of iron or steel pennies is hardly a novel idea. The first iron coins were issued in China nearly 2,000 years ago. Then, as now, they were introduced because of a shortage of copper.—PROF. THOMAS T. READ, Columbia University.

Democracy for Japan

When Japan is finally occupied and the Emperor deposed and banished it will devolve upon the United Nations, and principally upon the United States and China, to set up organs of control and advice whereby democratic institutions will be introduced and developed in a country which has suffered so long from the distorted precepts of militarism, Tennoism and Fascism. The task will be enormous and difficult, but unless it is done the victory would not be decisive and durable.—DR. SUN FO, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The Liberal Arts College

It is my firm conviction that the liberal arts college, if it is deserving of survival, must impart to young men and women an enduring zest for and a delight in difficult, intellectual achievements; must give them sufficient understanding of the fine arts to stimulate a desire for the acquisition of discriminating appreciation; must teach them enough of the physical, social, and spiritual development of men and nations to make them intelligent, self-reliant citizens with a sensitiveness of their moral responsibilities as leaders of opinion in domestic and world affairs.—SAMUEL S. STRATTON, President, Middlebury College.

Plea for Fraternities

One wonders if the tendency toward building dormitories which will crowd out the college fraternity is not a symptom of the movement toward centralized control of every aspect of life, the movement toward regimentation. Personally, I want to see fraternities resist this change.—LIONEL CROCKER.

Fields in Whitechapel

Somebody I know went to Whitechapel the other day, and, asking some children where they had been, was told, "We jus' come fru the fields." Fields in Whitechapel! She didn't believe them. So they showed her, triumphantly, the places where the bombing had blown all the houses away, and she saw that grass was growing there and the tall willow-herb. . . . The fields had come back to Whitechapel.—J. B. PRIESTLEY.

Empire of West Texas

Fort Worth, Texas, is 1,500 air miles from New York. The city's motto is: "Where the West Begins." Everything between New York and Fort Worth, according to Fort Worth, is mere East. Fort Worth, too, is an empire, the great empire of West Texas. Perhaps it was from Fort Worth the immortal Texan came who, before Pearl Harbor, remarked: "If the United States goes into this war, Texas will go in, too!"—ERIC A. JOHNSTON, President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Sailing With the Eagles

Man has parted company with his trusty friend, the horse, and has sailed into the azure with the eagles.—WINSTON CHURCHILL.

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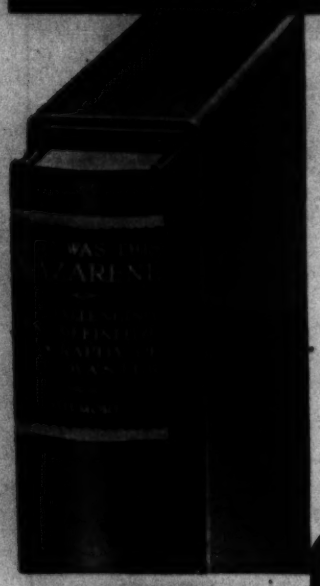

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The British-American Cause—A London Letter

Transatlantic. Published monthly by Penguin Books, Ltd. Editor, Geoffrey Crowther. September, 1943. 1s.

LONDON

HERE IS AN English publication, under an English editor, with an almost all-American team. Its purpose is both simple and ambitious. In the words of the editor, Geoffrey Crowther, it is "to assist the British and American peoples to 'walk together in majesty and peace.' The war has made it clear beyond any possibility of misunderstanding that the peace of the world and the hope of human progress depend, more than on anything else, on these two great nations' capacity for working together. To say this is not to cast any doubts upon the necessity for collaboration with other nations—with Russia, for example, or with China. The temple of peace will need many pillars and buttresses. But the keystone of the arch is British-American co-operation."

This first issue of what is to be a monthly magazine tells Britons what is happening in Washington, gives a sketch of Cordell Hull in terms of growth from Tennessee parochialism to statesmanship of world vision, discusses the burning topic of isolationism, expounds the differences between English and American universities, and, in the carefully composed verse of Ogden Nash, inquires darkly whether Britain or the United States would suffer the more if Colonel McCormick were exchanged for Colonel Blimp.

* * *

The Washington notes by Roscoe Drummond are to be a regular feature of Transatlantic. Mr. Drummond never forgets that he is writing for British people, and that many things which are clear to Americans need explaining on the other side of the Atlantic. Each month, too, Mr. Crowther, one of the most progressive of the younger English economists, is to set forth the British point of view as a complement to Mr. Drummond's statement of the American. The rest of the contributors, Carl Van Doren, Milton MacKaye, Paul Gallico, Carroll Binder, and William Saroyan among them, are here positively for this performance only, though it is likely enough that some of them at any rate will get a return engagement.

Transatlantic, technically considered, is neat but not gaudy. Less encyclopedic in size than a typical American magazine, it is printed on paper far superior to that available for contemporary British periodicals. It is plentifully illustrated, and some of the pictures would be admirable if each copy of the magazine were issued with a magnifying glass through which they might be examined. It is a publication of excellent intentions, successfully designed to appeal to British people of good education, serious minds, and progressive views.

* * *

It is perhaps a pity that its attraction seems likely to be restricted to this class, for it is probably among working people that the doctrine of Anglo-American co-operation needs to be most persuasively preached.

Some criticism may be leveled at the surrealism of the cover, and there is an astoundingly inappropriate cartoon in which Anglo-American relations are symbolized by a couple of gravestones. But the magazine as a whole will be warmly welcomed, particularly for the editor's statement that "friendly candor is to be its keynote."

HAROLD HOBSON

Perchance to Dream

But Gently Day, by Robert Nathan. New York: Knopf. $2.

IF A READER can surrender himself to Robert Nathan's mood he can find great enjoyment in his work. On the other hand, if a reader has to remain detached and skeptical, the books are not for him, except as he enjoys the restrained beauty of the diction.

"But Gently Day," next to "Portrait of Jenny," makes the greatest demand of them all upon the reader's imagination; that, too, in spite of multitudes of homely details that give a semblance of literalness.

* * *

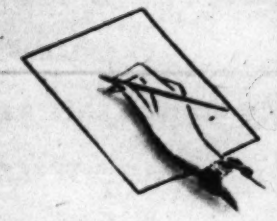
As in "Portrait of Jenny," Mr. Nathan here gives rein to his feeling for time—that past, present, and future are one. The story spans four generations. Young Corporal Arkbester, home on furlough from the South Pacific, can identify himself with a soldier back from the Civil War. Even the problems looming ahead of this war are not so different in their impact on men and women from those of the Reconstruction period. All time is one continuous flood, and as it flows by the past can hardly be differentiated from the present or the future. Or Henry Arkbester did not differentiate them, once he had got back to the time when his grandfather was a young man.

* * *

Because this book is an interrogation into the future, because it is an enchanted love story, and in the third place is a comparison of conditions and sentiments after the Civil War with those facing us, there is almost more meaning than the slender volume can carry. Yet it is not an impossible load, as Mr. Nathan has packed it. The fidelity of the Indian summer background, which merges into a November gale, and the clear conception of the characters help, and there are clues along the way.

As we do in dreams, Henry accepted the past. "This is the way it must have been," he thought. Yet the story is nothing so obvious as the mere account of a dream. Once, at least, Henry caught "the stilly thunder of eternity." The love story is a beautiful, wistful idyl, but the book is not sad, often is dashed with humor.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.



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A Novelist of the South Reviews Her Career

A Certain Measure, by Ellen Glasgow. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.50.

FIVE YEARS AGO, when the limited Virginia Edition of the Works of Ellen Glasgow was published by Scribners, each of the 12 novels had a preface in which Miss Glasgow reviewed the circumstances of writing the book, and also set forth her theories concerning the art she practices. These 12 prefaces, together with a thirteenth which belongs to a novel more recently published, have now been brought together under the imprint of Harcourt, Brace in a volume called "A Certain Measure."

The book provides a gauge for Miss Glasgow's work, about which she has not hestitated to say, with the self-respect of an honest craftsman, that it contains for her "a certain measure of achievement." In many ways it is also a gauge for the evaluation of the modern novel in general.

* * *

Through all Miss Glasgow's novels, which have appeared over a period of more than 40 years, there runs in fairly chronological order one main subject, the social history of Virginia: the old South in the eighteen-fifties, its collapse, the first Reconstruction, the onslaught of industrialism upon agrarianism, changes in city life and in country life, and finally, in her last novel, "In This Our Life," the temper of our times, "the tragedy of a social system that lives, grows, and prospers by material standards alone."

Reading Miss Glasgow's illuminating prefaces makes certain facts that are implicit in her novels become more evident. About her we learn that she is flesh and bone, heredity and memory, totally the South, and that she is an aristocrat; also that she has been almost all her life in revolt from the traditional old South. Temperamentally she is in sympathy with the disinherited, the underprivileged. She loves the old South, but she abhors its stranglehold on the intellect. She may be called "a democratic aristocrat."

* * *

Miss Glasgow is a realist, yet has no sympathy with what she calls "literary ruffianism." What she looks for is an interpretation of life. The external truth must be absolutely faithful, but still more important is the right point of view and the inner vision. Her novels have been built largely out of her memories. A name, a phrase, a scene, a character (whom she may never actually have known, though some attributes or experiences may have belonged to persons she has known or heard of) will flash into her thoughts and imprint itself indelibly upon her consciousness. She may put it aside while doing other work, even for 10 years, but if it is vital it will survive and demand her ultimate attention. When she has once accepted it, she broods over it for a long time, until every feature, speech, thought, every tree in her setting, becomes real and complete. She immerses herself in her work and, writing behind a locked door, usually spends three years on a book.

When all seems done she makes still another draft for the polishing and pointing of her style. Read all you can about technique, she says, learn it, and then forget it. Do not take the advice of others. There is no easy way. Writing is an art, not to be taken lightly. She has written chiefly, she believes, because, though she often dreaded it, it was more painful, in the end, not to write.

From the old, vine-covered gray stone house behind its hedges and high iron fence, in the heart of Richmond, this woman of studiously secluded yet socially gracious life has presented an interpretation of the South that some Southerners have deplored. Her first novel, written when she was 18 and published anonymously, and not included in her social history of Virginia, was considered by her relatives unbecoming a Southern lady. Her first important novel to be published—the third in order of history—"The Voice of the People," is called the first work of genuine realism in Southern fiction.

Ellen Glasgow has always followed her star. She has not written for notoriety, or for money, but for the sake of creating a solid body of work interpreting life as she sees it. This is why she still is looking ahead, after 40 years of writing, to another novel.

James Branch Cabell has called her "a grande dame of a rare and almost extinct type." Profoundly democratic in her sympathies, she discloses what her old Mammy would have called "quality," not only in the cool, precise, delicately barbed diction that she has developed as her style, but more inwardly in such a sentence as this: "If I have missed some of the external rewards of success, I have never lost the outward peace and the inward compensation from doing the work one wishes to do in the solitary way in which one wishes to do it."

W. K. R.

The Book Window

Brave Laughter, by Arthur Guiterman (Dutton, $2.50), is the last volume of light verse by this author, with a long biographical introduction by Eleanor Graham. Gay and kindly comment on many persons and things.

Art Parade (Hastings House, $3.50) tells the story of the past 40 years of American art, as seen by Alfred M. Frankfurter, editor of the Art News, and H. G. Dwight, Assistant Director of the Frick Collection, with many illustrations in black-and-white and in color.

Leathernecks, by Rolfe Boswell (Crowell, $2.50), traces down the doings of the United States Marine Corps from its beginning as a Continental Congress troop in 1775 to Guadalcanal. To read the book is to get in summary the military history of the country in its land, sea, and air aspects. The routine of Marine training is recounted in detail. Exploits of individual heroes are narrated. Perusal of the book will convince readers that commonly when they say to themselves, "Uncle Sam will show the enemy where he gets off," they mean Uncle Sam's Marines will show him.

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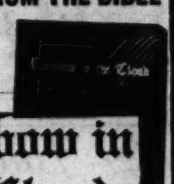

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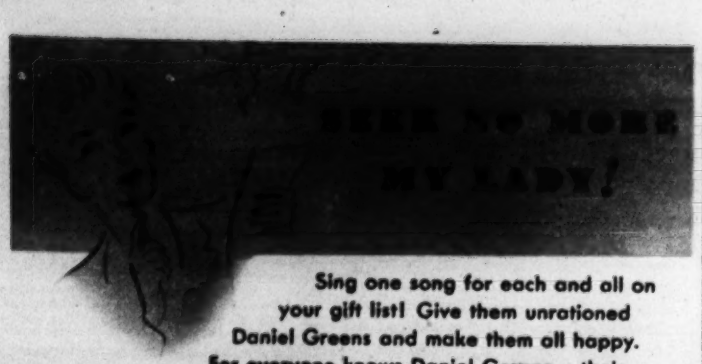

Sing one song for each and all on your gift list! Give them unrationed Daniel Greens and make them all happy. For everyone knows Daniel Greens — their lovely colors, their smart styling, their soft-soled comfort. And everyone knows Daniel Green's famous quality. Here are slippers that fit and wear well enough to save precious shoes around the house. Give them to all ages and you can do your Christmas shopping merrily . . . and soon!

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If you don't find your favorite Daniel Green, please don't blame the dealer. Due to wartime restrictions, we can make only a limited number in our particular way. As demand exceeds supply, it may be necessary for you to select another style of Daniel Green.

CALIENTE, around $4.50*

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*Prices of Daniel Green slippers depend on retailers' ceilings as set by the O. P. A.

DANIEL GREEN
Comfy Slippers

. . Britain Likes Communal Eating

(Continued from Page 10)

from the family rations. It worked out something like this:

Monday: bread and meat
Tuesday: bread and jam
Wednesday: bread and cheese
Thursday: bread and lettuce
Friday: bread and "something."

By return of post a letter came from Lord Woolton promising hot dinners. Two tables arrived, with benches to match. Now the children get a dinner brought to them in insulated containers from the central kitchen 18 miles away.

Tailpiece to the story is the menu for their first hot meal:

Roast beef, potatoes, raw cabbage and
Chocolate pudding.

In such elementary schools more than 25 per cent of the pupils receive school dinners, while the daily average for secondary school pupils is 44 per cent. Whereas before the war, in elementary schools the proportion of free dinners for necessitous children was one in every two served, there are now about nine paid meals served for every one free meal.

Although a good midday meal is available to most schoolchildren, social workers see a serious gap in the communal feeding system when the boy or girl leaves school to go to work. These young people, who are just beginning to earn wages, it is found, are loath to spend pocket-money on food, even when it can be obtained at reduced prices at British Restaurant or factory canteen.

The establishment of special youth canteens is being urged, where properly balanced meals are served with food of richer flavor than that prepared for adults. Color attracts these teenagers and good quick service is important, as it is found that young people do not queue up patiently as older workers have now learned to do.

This is an aspect of communal feeding on which women's organizations are pressing for reform, and one which no doubt will receive attention when the whole question is considered in the light of postwar planning.

A CANARY *entrances* JOAN BENNETT

Starring in "[illegible]" an Edward Small Production. And you, too, will thrill to the joy a Canary brings in these trying days. Buy a Canary and keep a song in *your* home! Be sure to feed your Canary FRENCH'S Bird Seed and Biscuit... the 4 to 1 favorite in Hollywood, and the largest-selling brand in the U. S.

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BY
Katharine Butler Hathaway

"Kitty Butler's story of what her mother called her 'trouble,' and how kind people tactfully tried to starve her of life's deepest needs, and how she created her own glories—and humilities—will outlive a good many more pressingly fashionable novels or reports of military heroism... This book will pass from hand to hand among readers who can recognize pain and truth; it might even suggest wisdom to the blockhead and strength to the beset...

"'I love this book and I can hardly bear to leave it,' she said at the end. That will be the reader's feeling, too."—CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, *Book-of-the-Month Club News.*

"Mrs. Hathaway has managed to transform what could have been merely a grotesque life into a lens through which all normal persons may more clearly see and understand their normal lives."
—CHRISTOPHER LA FARGE

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FLEXAIRE BANDEAUX AND LONG LINE BRAS: $1 to $5

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FLEXible FASTer is the way to FLEXEES

Salad without the French Dressing is like soup without salt. Mais, oui! But it must be the genuine French Dressing . . . made, but, of course, with genuine olive oil! And what is that, you say? Pompeian Olive Oil—the genuine superfine oil that is the choice of the fine cook . . . always!

Mon Oncle Sam says the vegetables are important—one of the basic seven for what he call "nutrition." Votre famille will enjoy the vegetables in the salad . . . the salad made so delicieux by the French Dressing composed of the Superfine Pompeian Oil.

The cost? But tres moderate. You will thank Henri for suggesting the genuine Superfine Pompeian Olive Oil. It makes the salad. And the salad makes the meal.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Back to the Woodshed

A GOVERNMENT bulletin on wood fuel in wartime, issued by the Department of Agriculture, becomes timely again over all the United States. This bulletin points out that to make a ton of steel for a cannon, a warship, or a tank, requires more than a ton of coal. Transportation of fuel and raw materials for war industries, and the shipment of food, clothing, and equipment for soldiers and sailors remain vitally important.

Coal, for example, makes up about one-third of the total freight normally carried by railroads, and, increasing amounts of fuel must be constantly delivered to munitions factories and power plants. If domestic consumers will use wood, obtained from nearby sources, instead of coal and oil, brought from mines and wells many hundreds of miles away, then ships and railroads are released for hauling war materials.

There is a growing popular demand in small communities for information on the fuel value of wood, how to cut cordwood without damage to forest property, how to produce and market it more economically, and how to operate heating equipment when burning wood. This bulletin, which is of special interest to city folk with a country place, farm woodlot owners, and homeowners everywhere who plan to burn wood as fuel is known as Farmers' Bulletin 1912, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and is available upon request.

IF FOR SEVERAL YEARS the war has cast its shadow across the Mediterranean, there is no doubt, with the mastery of the air and sea in Allied hands, that the scene will change and the delightful spots along the shores of that sea which have ever basked in the sunshine will call the artists to return, for the Mediterranean is an artists' paradise. Some of the charm of the Mediterranean has been caught by LESTER HORNBY's water-color sketches which adorn the pages of this issue.

Meanwhile, Hitler's fortress is assailed from within and without. Sabotage in occupied territory continues to divert German strength from points where it is badly needed. JULIUS MORITZEN, a writer of Danish extraction, with excellent sources of information, tells what is going on in Denmark.

Among the institutions which have grown up directly out of the war is one which is likely to continue to find a place in Britain when hostilities cease—the communal restaurant. A large section of the British public has come to appreciate its advantages, and, as MELITA SPRAGGS points out in her article, this new system of catering is destined for a prominent place in discussions of postwar planning.

There can be no doubt, when the Red Army sings, that it sings from the heart. How could it do otherwise in the magnificent fight it is putting up to liberate its territory from the invader? It sings as it marches and, strange to say, its songs are in a minor key. Does this mean they are sad and lacking in strength? Far from it. According to NICOLAS SLONIMSKY, author, teacher, and composer, a musicologist whose articles have appeared on several occasions in these columns, these homely songs reverse the popular notion about the minor key.

Something of the romance of the railroad pops up again in the article by ROSCOE FLEMING on the conversion of the 13-mile narrow-gauge link in Colorado to standard-gauge equipment. While a thrilling story is being written by the railroads today, the story of yesterday had its thrills, too.

RAY PIERRE, a free-lance writer whose captivating article on Katharine Cornell appeared in a recent issue of the Weekly Magazine Section, now tells the story of Winkie Barr, President of St. John's College in Annapolis, Maryland, who is attempting to restore to education "the liberal arts of thinking, speaking, and writing" via a four-year, all-required course—a course based on the study of some hundred great books from Homer, Plato, and Aristotle, down to modern writers.

W. W. C.

Norwegian Official Photo

"Bamse," St. Bernard Mascot, Knows the Sea as a Member of a Norwegian Minesweeper Crew

Letters

"A Feeezing Outfit In Every Home?" . . .

The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section:

In the Magazine Section of Oct. 16, in an article, "A Freezing Outfit in Every Home?" by Katherine Ames Taylor, may I call your attention to the second paragraph in which the author states that she breaks certain rules in preparing vegetables before freezing. We feel that the experience of commercial freezing of fruit and vegetables in the past five years has demonstrated, through freezing of millions of pounds, the advisability of certain blanching precautions. It may be true that the author has violated these precautions without unfortunate results.

Our company maintains for public consumption thousands of Freezer lockers, and we try to advise our clients as to the proper preparation of fruits and vegetables before placing in these lockers. Sometimes it is a matter of several hours after food is removed from the locker before it can be prepared for cooking and, under the author's system, this food would spoil.

A. W. HAHN
President, Utah Ice and Storage Company, Colorado Springs, Colo.

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